Red Army Offensive Frees 572 Towns Since Jan. 1

Text of Minor's Garden Speech On Page 6

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZI ENSLAVEMENT

★ 1 STAR EDITION

COLLEGE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH

Vol. XIX, No. 6 — NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1942 — Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879 — (8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

WILL WAGE TOTAL WAR ON AXIS--FDR

ORDER OF THE DAY!

Nation Eyes OPM: Can It Fulfill FDR's War Order?

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In his message to Congress, President Roosevelt today gave the American people a blueprint for winning the battle of production on the nation's assembly lines during the coming months of 1942.

As the President pointed out, the $56,000,000,000 war program for 1942 outlined in his message is an "all-out" program which will assure the United States and its allies "overwhelming superiority" in arms over the Axis powers.

The President made it plain that the United States has "the ability and capacity" to provide munitions of war not only for our own fighting forces but also for the armies of the Soviet Union, Britain and China.

PRODUCTION TO WIN

He set for the nation the goals of producing during 1942, 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 anti-aircraft guns and 8,000,000 tons of merchant shipping.

These armaments, particularly heavy planes, tanks and new merchant ships, are expected to give the United States the offensive striking power this year for powerful expeditionary forces.

With the goals set by the President, he settled forcefully the argument which has been waged so long between the all-out advocates and the business-as-usual group in the defense set-up.

To those business-as-usual spokesmen who maintained that it was impossible for the United States to turn over more than half of its total production to implements of war, the President replied:

"We just raise our sights all along the production line. Let no man say it cannot be done. It must be done—and we have undertaken to do it."

TOTAL CONVERSION

Not only did the President set production schedules, but he placed considerable emphasis on the most important method of speeding up

(Continued on Page 2)

AFL Asks Brotherhoods, CIO Join 'Defense Week'

State Federation Meeting at Albany Spurs War Production

By John Meldon
(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—More than 300 leaders of AFL central labor bodies and international unions from all over this state met here today at the call of Thomas J. Lyons, president of the N. Y. State Federation of Labor, to swing the 1,400,000 Federation members energetically behind the war production and civilian defense drives.

One of the principal actions taken by the AFL leaders was to invite the state CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods to join in conducting a "Labor Defense Week" so that "labor may display its intense spirit of patriotism and coordinate and extend all its war efforts."

Governor Herbert H. Lehman, who sat in at the meeting as a guest of honor, rose to his feet after the resolution was read and said that he would immediately take steps officially to proclaim "Labor Defense Week" throughout the state.

$50,000,000 IN BONDS

Another important action taken by the AFL officials of all 41 central labor bodies in the state, as well as every big international

(Continued on Page 5)

SEVEN JAPANESE PLANES DOWNED AT CORREGIDOR

Nazis Trapped on Kerch Peninsula

Soviets Crack Sevastapol Ring; Gain 45 Miles in Crimea; Pound Axis

LONDON, Jan. 6 (UP).—The Red Army's mid-winter offensive, gaining momentum by the hour, has swept the demoralized Germans out of 572 towns and villages and drenched the battlefields with the blood of 10,000 German dead in five days ending Monday midnight, the Moscow radio announced tonight in a special "victory" communique.

The figures covered the first five days of January and the communique said that the Soviet offensive continued in full force today, with several more localities being recaptured. It also reported that two more German ships were sunk in the Barents Sea, in the Far North.

Earlier dispatches said that Red Army defenders of Crimea have barricaded the neck of the Kerch Peninsula, trapping its Axis occupation garrisons, and have cracked the siege ring around Sevastopol with outward thrusts in a number of sectors.

The government newspaper Isvestia reported that Soviet counter-invasion forces landed at Feodosiya, 70 miles down the Black Sea coast from the tip of Kerch Peninsula, struck across the Isthmus and blocked the retreat route of Axis troops falling back from the recaptured fortress of Kerch.

Mop-up operations, including a 45-mile advance in 48 hours, were said to have all but cleared the slim finger of Crimea stretching eastward within eyesight of the Caucasus of its enemy occupation forces.

SOVIETS POUND VASSALS

The marked success of the Crimean counter-invasion loosed a storm of land, sea and air blows on the German, Italian and Rumanian forces, rocking them back at a dizzy pace said to have "increased hourly" since the retreat began.

One unconfirmed radio report hinted that the Red Army was striking toward the Perekop Isthmus, the narrow neck linking Crimea with the Soviet mainland, in

(Continued on Page 4)

Chinese Batter Japanese in Changsha Rout

Slaughter Thousands Fleeing Capital of Hunan

CHUNGKING, Jan. 6 (UP).—Battered Japanese troops stumbled over muddy roads and rice paddies of the plains around Changsha today, harried by the relentless pursuit of fresh Chinese troops who drove them from the Hunan capital, slaughtering thousands in the process.

About 70,000 Japanese participated directly in the attacks on Changsha, a Chinese military spokesman said, and of these 30,000 were killed or wounded. The remaining 40,000 were practically surrounded between the Liuyang and Laotao Rivers to the north, he asserted. Heavy losses had also been suffered by other thousands involved in the offensive.

(The CBS listening station in New York heard a BBC broadcast from London, quoting the "latest communique from Chungking," which said "the Japanese have been driven ten miles from Changsha after their defeat outside the city."

The fresh Chinese troops thrown into the chase were assisted by bad weather, which grounded the Japanese air force and immobilized their tanks and heavy artillery.

The Chinese, however, were able to move their light artillery and this gave them, for the first time in a major battle of their war against the invader, a superiority of artillery. They were reported making good use of it.

"We may not be able to annihilate the entire body," the military spokesman said, "but we will pursue vigorously those who manage to escape."

Furriers Union Urges F. D. R. to Free Browder

(Special to the Daily Worker)

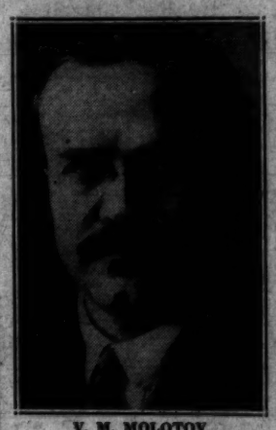
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 6.—Declaring that the freedom of Earl Browder will greatly encourage "that national unity we are doing our best to attain for the defense of our country and the destruction of fascism," the general executive board of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, CIO, in special session here, yesterday urged President Roosevelt to pardon the anti-fascist leader immediately.

The board unanimously voted to send the President a wire asking for Browder's release, declaring "such favorable action at the present moment will greatly hearten our membership and the American people as a whole."

The wire was signed by Ben Gold, general president, and Pietro Lucchi, general secretary-treasurer, in behalf of the International whose membership is 75,000.

Costa Rica Holds 38 Axis Undersirables

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Jan. 6 (UP).—Thirty-eight Germans and Italians seized in a round-up of Axis undesirables were held today for deportation to the United States, where they will be interned.



V. M. MOLOTOV

Bulletin

Nazis Will Be Annihilated, Molotov Vows

Bares Atrocities Against Civilian Population of Soviet Union

LONDON, Jan. 6 (UP).—Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov formally charged today, Radio Moscow announced, that German authorities had perpetrated massacres, villainy and bestial outrages in Soviet territories they have occupied and he warned that the war can only end with the complete annihilation of the Nazi armies.

"The Soviet Union will never forget, never forgive," he said.

In a note to all nations diplomatically represented in Moscow, Molotov said the Soviet Union is keeping a complete record of all the crimes—including the killings of non-combatants and destruction of thousands of villages — and he

(Continued on Page 2)

Hull Denounces Japanese for Mistreatments

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UP).—The Japanese, in mistreating white civilians in Manila, are "descending to the lowest possible level of animal savagery," Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today in response to press conference questions.

The Secretary said:

"To make a war of extinction on all helpless and innocent men, women, and children other than Asiatics, is descending to the lowest possible level of animal savagery."

War Effort to Keynote State Legislature

ALBANY, Jan. 6 (UP).—Republican and Democratic leaders agreed today that national defense will be the major problems of the 165th session of the New York State Legislature which convenes at noon tomorrow.

Governor Herbert Lehman will place an extensive defense program before the Senate and Assembly in an opening message devoted entirely to war legislation. Last night, he left Albany for the first time in many days, and went to Schenectady to study a practice blackout.

Most legislative leaders believe the state treasury will show a substantial surplus at the end of the current fiscal year, possibly $20,000,000, and favor passing it on to the taxpayers.

While Lehman declined to discuss the surplus, he did say the state's credit was "unexcelled by the credit of any political unit in the world." To support his statement, Lehman revealed that in the liquidation of a canal debt sinking fund Jan. 1, a profit of over $500,000 was realized. The fund amounting to $5,000,000, was originally set up in 1911 to help pay off the indebtedness of the Barge Canal.

Kuantan Falls to Enemy, British Fighting Hard

Allied Front

PHILIPPINES — Seven Japanese planes shot down as 50 carry out fourth attack on Corregidor. Damage "light." No reports on situation of Gen. MacArthur's forces.

USSR—Soviet defenders crack siege lines around Sevastopol as Red Army unit close route of Axis escape from Kerch Peninsula in the Crimea.

MALAYA—Japanese capture Kuantan, 175 miles from Singapore on the east coast of Malaya. Further British withdrawals were reported in the west. Japanese landing parties south of the Perak River front annihilated.

AFRICA — Light clash between British and Axis forces around Agedabia. RAF blasts Halfaya Pass area.

CHINA — Chinese pursue battered remnants of 70,000 Japanese troops routed in drive on Changsha, inflicting heavy losses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UP).—The War Department announced late today that it appears probable that more than one destroyer was sunk in the attack reported yesterday by heavy American Army bombers on a large Japanese naval concentration off Davao in the southern Philippines.

The announcement was contained in a late afternoon communique reporting additional details of the attack in which a Japanese battleship suffered three direct hits, and other war craft were damaged.

"The Japanese Fleet consisted of one battleship, five cruisers, six destroyers, 12 submarines and 12 transports," the communique said. "As previously reported, three direct hits were scored on the battleship and it now seems probable that more than one destroyer was sunk. Numerous hits on other vessels are believed to have caused extensive damage."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UP). — Fifty Japanese bombers hammered at Corregidor for the fourth successive day in an effort to "soften up" the island fortress which commands the entrance to Manila Bay, but at least seven of them were hit by sharp-shooting anti-aircraft gunners, the Army reported today.

The newest aerial assault on Corregidor and nearby Mariveles—American strongholds serving as the principal anchor of Gen. Doug-

(Continued on Page 2)

President Calls for $56,000,000,000 Arms Program

FIGHT TO FINISH

Will Aid Allies Cover World Front to Beat Axis Everywhere

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UP).—President Roosevelt, pledging the nation to the mightiest war effort the world has ever seen, today set the cost for the next year at $56,000,000,000 and promised grimly that the war will be carried to the enemy by land, sea and air "whenever and whenever we can reach him" until victory is won.

American forces, he said, will be on duty along the entire world front, including stations in the British Isles "which constitute an essential fortress in this world struggle."

Text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress appears on page 4.

The war will end, he said grimly, "just as soon as we make it end—by our combined efforts, our combined determination to fight through and work through until the end—the end of militarism in Germany and Italy and Japan.

"Most certainly we shall not settle for less."

ALL-OUT WAR PROGRAM

Appearing in person before a joint session of Congress to deliver his annual state of the Union message, he outlined, in contrast to previous years, an all-out war program that will cost more than half the anticipated national income in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

He disclosed—along with his plans for a world-wide anti-Axis offensive—that he had ordered a staggering increase in the production of planes, tanks, anti-aircraft guns and ships during the next 24 months. He broke the program down into four segments as follows:

1. Build 60,000 airplanes, including 45,000 combat aircraft, in 1942; and 125,000, including 100,000 combat units, in 1943. Production in 1941 totaled about 18,000.
2. Produce 45,000 tanks in 1942 and 75,000 in 1943.
3. Produce 20,000 anti-aircraft guns in 1942; 35,000 in 1943.
4. Launch 8,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant shipping in 1942; 10,000,000 tons in 1943. A total of 1,100,000 deadweight tons was launched in 1941.

OVERWHELMING ARMS

"The superiority of the united nations in munitions and ships must be overwhelming—so overwhelming that the Axis nations can never hope to catch up with us."

The assembled legislators applauded as the President unfolded his figures and plans—figures which he hoped would "become common knowledge in Germany and Japan."

"We must raise our sights all along the production line. Let no man say it cannot be done.

"It must be done—and we have undertaken to do it."

He promised that powerful and offensive action will be taken against the Axis "in proper time" that consolidation of the war effort of the 26 nations united against the aggressors is being achieved.

"We cannot wage this war in a defensive spirit," he said. "As our power and our resources are fully mobilized, we shall carry the attack against the enemy — we shall hit him again wherever and whenever we can reach him.

"We must keep him far from our shores, for we intend to bring this battle to him on his own ground."

ALLIED STRIDES

He said great strides had been made in war council conferences in Washington, Moscow and Chungking to coordinate Allied and economic action for death thrusts at the Axis.

The united nations will not fight isolated wars — each nation going his own way, he continued. They are agreed not in spirit and determination alone, but in the broad conduct of the war in all its phases.

He radiated confidence in an Allied victory.

"The militarists in Berlin and Tokio started this war," he said.

(Continued on Page 4)

Appeaser-Nazi Link to Be Spotlighted at Hill Trial

By Eva Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. — The Department of Justice will throw a glaring spotlight on the activities of pro-appeasement groups and Nazi agents in this country when the trial of George Hill, secretary to Rep. Hamilton Fish opens up here tomorrow before a Federal District Court.

Hill's trial is in effect a dress rehearsal for the trial of George Sylvester Viereck, ace Nazi propagandist which is scheduled to begin on Monday, Jan. 12, and is expected to reveal the full scope of Hitler propaganda in the United States.

Just two weeks ago the Grand Jury sitting in Washington which has been investigating foreign propaganda agents returned still another indictment, this time against Laura Ingalls, nationally known aviatrix charging her with failure "to register as an agent of the German Government."

The date for Miss Ingall's trial has not yet been set.

Hill is being tried on two counts of "corrupt perjury"—failure to tell the truth about his role in the sensational disappearance some months ago of 20 mailbags containing speeches and franked envelopes of isolationist congressmen, and failure to admit that he knew and had dealings with Viereck.

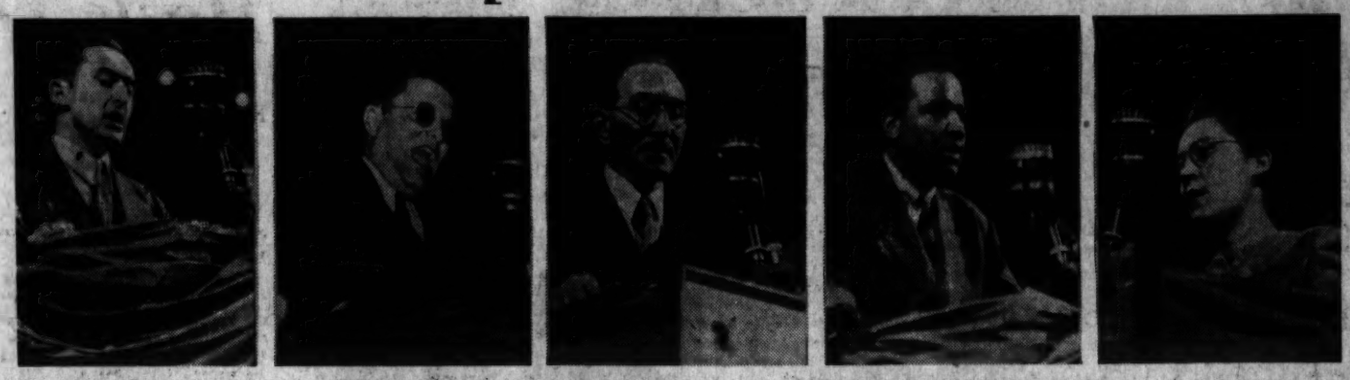
The second count is by far the more important one and is expected to reveal the extent of Viereck's connections with the isolationist group in Congress. It is understood

(Continued on Page 4)

Great Patriotic Rally at Madison Sq. Garden Honors Lenin

—Daily Worker Photos

Girl Color Guard on the platform of the Lenin Memorial meeting at Madison Square Garden Monday night are shown above with the flags of the nations of the anti-fascist alliance—the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China. Speakers shown in photo at right are, from left to right, Gil Green, State Secretary of the Party; Peter V. Cacchione, New York Councilman; Israel Amter, State Chairman; Benjamin Davis, Jr., member of the Daily Worker editorial board, and Fay Caller, acting administrative secretary of the Young Communist League.



See full text of Robert Minor's Garden Speech on Page 6

7 Enemy Planes Downed In Raid Over Corregidor

(Continued from Page 1)

as MacArthur's brave U. S.-Filipino fighters on the island of Luzon—lasted four hours.

Damage and casualties to the defenders were "light."

15 BOMBERS DOWNED

Anti-aircraft guns barking defiance from the rock-hewn Corregidor fortress now definitely have brought down at least 15 enemy bombers and scored hits on at least 11 others—most of which probably have been knocked out of the war temporarily or even permanently.

Army communique No. 47, covering the situation as of 9:30 A. M. EST, also reported that ground activity was considerably less than on previous days, but that "enemy pressure is continuing on all American and Philippine outposts."

The War Department said the bombardment of Corregidor was part of a general aerial attack on Manila Bay fortifications.

Another target of the new assault presumably was Fort Drum, battleship-like fortress which also guards the entrance to Manila Bay and is second in importance only to Corregidor.

But the communique indicated the Japanese fire was directed chiefly at Corregidor and the port of Mariveles—on the south coast of Bataan Province and fewer than five miles across the north channel of Manila Bay from Corregidor.

BLAST CORREGIDOR

The latest bombardment seemed to be part of a sustained Japanese attempt to split communications between Corregidor and MacArthur's consolidated armies fighting from shortened, but stronger, defensive lines in Bataan Province and part of Pampanga Province.

So long as Corregidor holds out, Japanese naval units cannot enter Manila Bay and make use of the captured U. S. naval base of Cavite—10 miles southwest of fallen Manila.

Hence, the concentrated enemy efforts to "soften up" and then knock out Corregidor from the air.

Army communique No. 47 gave no detailed picture of operations by the U. S.-Filipino land forces which yesterday hurled back an enemy frontal attack which cost the Japanese at least 700 killed.

Meanwhile, reported Japanese mistreatment of the white civilian population of occupied Manila drew further fire from Secretary of State Cordell Hull who said of the enemy:

"To make a war of extinction on all helpless and innocent men, women and children, other than Asiatics, is descending to the lowest possible level of animal savagery."

Hull yesterday termed the Japanese action as "monstrous."

JAPANESE TAKE KUANTAN, LANDINGS WIPED OUT

SINGAPORE, Jan. 6 (UP).—Japanese invaders have captured Kuantan, fortified town and air base on the east coast of Malaya 175 miles from Singapore, but British Imperials virtually have annihilated the latest Japanese landing parties on the steamy west coast swamps, it was announced today.

There were unconfirmed reports that British Imperials were undertaking local offensives, some of which achieved satisfactory results, and there was a slight improvement in the general Malaya situation as the Imperials grew accustomed to Japanese tactics and became more adept with their own weapons, but the immediate outlook was not promising.

Japanese fighter planes based at Kuantan now will be able to accompany bombers on Singapore raids and it is expected that aerial attacks on this vital naval base will be intensified accordingly. A force of bombers attacked Singapore just before dusk today but lacking fighter escorts, they ran afoul of a strong force of British fighters and were dispersed before they could do any serious damage.

SEE MORE LANDINGS

The situation on the west coast offered little cheer in spite of the temporary successes against landing parties. It was admitted that more landing attempts were expected momentarily, and the Imperial positions were being constantly outflanked. Today's communique reported that "there has been some further withdrawal of our troops on the Perak front (which extends down to the Kuala Selangor sector 230 miles from Singapore) in order to deal with a threat to our left flank."

The communique denied reports that the Japanese had landed south of Kuala Selangor, which is only 35 miles northwest of Kuala Lumpur, the Federated Malay States capital, but it was revealed that the Japanese were attempting to develop landings in the immediate vicinity of Kuala Selangor. With their warships in full control of the upper Malacca Straits, the invaders swarmed down the coastal waters in scows, fishing craft, launches, kunks and even row boats. Their newest base of operations were the Perak and Berham River swamps along the Perak-Selangor Province border.

SEEK TO DIVERT BRITISH

It was learned that in establishing themselves at the mouths of those two rivers, the Japanese had sent a few craft into the Perak River to create a diversion, while the main force continued on 26 miles south—14 miles past the mouth of the Berham River—and landed without opposition. This main force struck inland and turned back north toward Telok Anson, 20 miles away, where a fierce battle was reported. The maneuver was typical of those which have pushed the Imperials back down the coast.

No details of the action at Kuantan were available. The communique said only that "in Pahang our forces withdrew from Kuantan."

The communique said Japanese bombers caused some damage in Johore Province Monday but that "our anti-air guns shot down one enemy plane for certain and damaged another so badly it is unlikely that it reached its base." It said enemy planes also flew over Singapore Monday night at great height and dropped some bombs, causing slight damage and one civilian casualty.

WAVELL TO DIRECT ALLIES FROM JAVA

VATAVIA, Jan. 6 (UP).—Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell will direct the Allied war against Japan from a headquarters on the island of Java, centered in the East Indies Archipelago which forms the strategic gateway of the Allied life-line between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, it was announced officially tonight.

This announcement was made as the Dutch, taking an increasing part in the South Pacific war, announced the loss of a submarine and the bombing by a Japanese plane of an island in the Natoena group, located in the South China Sea between Malaya and Borneo.

At his new base, British sources revealed Wavell will set up an organization to "pool" land, sea and aviation resources of the United States, Britain, China and the East Indies for waging the war in this area.

Exact location of the headquarters has not been decided, but Batavia or Surabaya, on the northeast coast, appear most probable sites.

Further evidence of Allied moves to unify their war efforts was revealed in an announcement that Dr. H. J. Van Mook, newly-appointed Lieutenant Governor General of the East Indies, had arrived in Australia for "conversations with leading personalities." The subject of his conversations was not disclosed, but was presumed to deal with joint defense problems.

The Netherlands Indies Navy, still maintaining a relentless drive against Japanese craft, said the lost submarine had been attached to the British Fleet in East Asiatic waters. It was the second submarine lost by the Dutch since outbreak of the Pacific war.

British, Axis Forces Clash At Agedabia

Mobile Column Engages Rommel's Tanks in Libya

CAIRO, Jan. 6 (UP).—Strong detachments of British mobile forces, aided by bombers and fighters, successfully engaged mechanized forces of the main Axis armies Monday in the Agedabia area, near the Gulf of Sidra 300 miles from the Egyptian border, British headquarters announced today.

No details were given in the communique of the battle in this area, the farthest the British have pushed in their drive across Cyrenaica. Advance operations have been confined in the area for nearly a week.

Meanwhile, the Royal Air Force announced that RAF and Free French bombers continued throughout Monday to blast Axis forces isolated in Halfaya Pass. The Allies lost no planes in the attacks, the communique said.

General headquarters announced that mopping up operations in the area of Bardia, which fell to the British Friday, had increased the number of war prisoners to 7,982, including 1,804 Germans, 5,278 Italians and 900 wounded of both nationalities.

WEATHER IMPEDING BRITISH IN LIBYA

LONDON, Jan. 6 (UP).—"Absolutely frightful" weather is impeding British operations in Libya, where it is indicated that the Empire forces are preparing to knock out the stronghold of thousands of Axis troops in the Sollum-Halfaya area, a British military commentator said today.

Heavy rain storms are interfering with air activity, the commentator added.

Aliens of Enemy Lands Must Give Up War Weapons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UP).—Japanese, German and Italian aliens were under orders today to surrender all weapons and implements of war, bombs, explosives, signal devices, codes, and any materials containing descriptions or pictures and drawings of naval or military establishments and equipment.

Attorney General Francis Biddle, in issuing the order last night, set 11 P. M. Thursday as the deadline of the surrender.

Can OPM Fill FDR's Order? Nation Asks

New Approach to Production Vital for Success of $56 Billion Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

and expanding production—large-scale conversion.

The President called for conversion "of every available plant and tool to war production."

And he emphasized that this goes all the way "from the huge automobile industry to the village machine shop"—in other words making it clear that small plants must be converted and drawn into war production.

One fundamental question raised by the President's message was whether the huge all-out program he outlined can be attained under the present production set-up and with the present personnel.

OPM Director William Knudsen hurriedly issued a joint statement together with Associate OPM Director Sidney Hillman in which he said:

"The President has set our goal. We have raised our sights to meet it."

But there is a wide-spread belief in official as well as labor circles that Knudsen is too deeply committed to business-as-usual methods to direct the all-out program which is now essential.

NEW METHODS NEEDED

A movement for a new over-all supply board which would displace the OPM and the Procurement officials of the Army and Navy who now have charge of placing orders has gained considerable momentum in official Washington.

What steps will be taken by the President in the immediate future on this proposal is not yet clear, but it is reasonable to believe that some kind of shake-up is inevitable if the goals set by the President are to be attained.

In conection with airplanes alone, 1942 production is to be more than three times as big as in 1941, and it is obvious that this total cannot be reached with the old methods.

The 1942 production for planes is 60,000 which equals an average of 5,000 planes a month. During 1941 the average is estimated at 1,500 a month.

As a result of the notorious sit-down strike of the aircraft companies in the Summer of 1940 during which they refused to take contracts unless they got more profits, aircraft production was slow in getting started.

In February of 1941, only 962 planes were produced. In September this increased to 1,914, and during the later months of the year OPM did not release figures.

Almost as important as the increase in the number of planes projected by the President in his emphasis on actual combat planes.

OFFENSIVE WEAPONS

Particularly in the early months of 1941 more than half the planes produced were trainers which could not be used for combat, while the 60,000 total set by the President for this year will include 45,000 combat planes, or three-quarters of the total.

By listing bombers first among the combat planes to be produced, the President also placed emphasis on increased production of one of the key offensive weapons of the Army—the bomber.

For 1943 the President proposed a total of 125,000 planes, of which 100,000 are to be combat planes.

No figures on tank production are available at OPM headquarters, but officials said that the increase in tanks would be as spectacular as that in planes.

One of the largest increases will have to come in the production of anti-aircraft guns where there has been a considerable lag in production as the result of the failure of OPM and Army officials to subcontract parts.

While no figures are available, it is understood that only a small fraction of the 20,000 anti-aircraft guns scheduled for 1942 were produced during 1941.

SHIPPING STRESSED

The President also put considerable emphasis on production of new merchant shipping which is to be increased from 1,100,000 tons in 1941 to 8,000,000 tons in 1942. Maritime officials had earlier considered 6,000,000 tons the top maximum possible in 1942.

For 1943, the President proposed construction of 10,000,000 tons of merchant shipping as compared with a figure of 8,000,000 tons earlier advanced by the Maritime Commission as the top maximum.

Many officials here believed that the increase in merchant ships would be important not only to deliver goods to our allies but also to make possible the creation of an AEF to the battlefronts in Europe or Asia.

On the War Fronts

(AS OF JANUARY 5th)

By A VETERAN COMMANDER

The heroic troops of General MacArthur have delivered a stinging counter-attack against the Japanese north of Manila. Besides that MacArthur has succeeded in foiling the Japanese plan of pinching off his troops by a masterly withdrawal to the west into the peninsula where lies the secondary naval base of Olongapo. However, this maneuver, brilliant as it was, has further reduced MacArthur's elbow-room.

The appearance of American heavy bombers which successfully attacked a Japanese squadron off southern Mindanao is a very encouraging sign. These bombers are probably part of the reinforcements which have been under way for some days. They seemingly are based on one of the islands of the East Indies.

The news from Malaya is less pleasant. Here the Japanese have effected new landings in the rear of the British troops on the western shore. It seems that they have struck at the triangle of railroads Kuala Selangor-Ft. Swettenham-Kuala Lumpur (the latter city of 200,000 is the biggest rubber producing center in Malaya). It is to be expected that the Japanese will make a pass at Malacca and the island of Roepat which lies between that city and Sumatra, thus bottling up the Straits of Malacca and throwing Singapore's communications back on the Soenda Straits between Sumatra and Java.

The Chinese seem to be developing their victory at Changsha where 75,000 Japanese are reported to be in dire straits.

Chinese troops are reported moving into Burma for a flank attack with the British against the Japanese either in Thailand or in Indo-China. This is a plan after our own heart. The Japanese have to be attacked on land at this state of the war.

The great operation on the Central Soviet Front is developing, but a veil of secrecy has been thrown over its progress.

One thing seems to be quite clear: a huge double pincer movement is under way. The big "outer" pincers are biting into Rzhev in the north and Sukhinichi in the south (these points are some 150 miles apart). Somewhere in the middle of the jaws and about 50 miles to the east of the line connecting the two points of the pincers, lies Mozhaisk, where a couple of Germany army corps are concentrated, fighting fiercely.

In view of the large size of the pincers, the Soviet High Command seems to have found it expedient to make a secondary bite in the center and has jammed an inner pair of pincers on the area of Mozhaisk proper.

There is no use speculating at present on the outcome of this huge operation.

There are indications that Timoshenko has resumed his attack against Kharkov, but this so far is described from Moscow as "local advances in the Kharkov area."

While the undisputed center of gravity of the operations on the Eastern Front lies on the line Moscow-Vyazma, the highly important advance in the Crimea is proceeding apace (and a good pace at that). It would seem from the descriptions that the Soviet troops are approaching Karasubazar which is about 20 miles east of Simferopol. The Germans let us know that the Red Army had attempted a landing "directly threatening the railroad junction of Dzhankoi." This would mean that something is afoot on the western shore of the Sivash Lagune (between the mainland and and the Tongue of Arabat).

Free Austrians Adhere to Pact

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UP).—Willibald M. Ploechl, Washington representative of the Free Austrian National Council, today informed Secretary of State Cordell Hull of the council's adherence to the united anti-Axis pact.

Lt. Gen. Boldin, Famed for Tula Offensive, Describes How Red Army Recaptured Kaluga

By Lieut. Gen. I. Boldin

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

KUIBYSHEV, Jan. 6.—Preparations for the recapture of Kaluga were begun in mid-December, when Soviet units struck a heavy blow in the Tula direction and set the remnants of Guderian's second panzer army hastily retreating south and southwest.

Our task was to prevent the Germans from recovering from the first blow, to prevent them from entrenching and to inflict blow after blow in the direction where they least expected them.

While making preparations for the new operation, Soviet units in the Tula district continued pursuit of the Germans retreating southward. Kosaya Gora, 15 kilometers from Tula, was a strongly fortified enemy point of resistance. The Germans took advantage of the natural lines, as well as the buildings and grounds of the Kosaya Gora Iron and Steel Works. The Red Armymen flanked Kosaya Gora from the southwest. The tanks attacked, not from the north, as the enemy expected, but from the south, that is, from the German rear.

Soviet units did not move along the highway to which the Germans clung with all their strength, but gradually moved South and using a pincer movement closed in on the enemy from the West and East. On Dec. 17, the pincers closed in the district of Shchekino. Recapturing Schekino, Red Army units inflicted heavy losses on the Germans, driving Guderian's group off the highway, and cut it off from repair bases and main bases and main highways.

Guderian's forces took to flight.

While the battles for Shchekino were still in progress, preparations were already made for carrying out plans drafted by General Zhukov, Commander of the Western Front, for the Kaluga operations.

SOVIET SURPRISE RAID

A group of mobile shock troops concentrated in the district of Tula and consisting of infantry, cavalry, tanks and artillery was set the task of striking a surprise blow and capturing Tula. The route of march was deliberately mapped through a district with poor roads. Moreover the heavy snowfall made the narrow country roads and forest paths practically impassable not only for machines but even for horses.

Soviet units operating in the north and south protected the flanks of the mobile group. Colonel Siyazov launched the attack from the north. The enemy apparently decided that it was at this point on the Kararova Kaluga Highway that Soviet troops would strike and was preparing to repel them. The Fascists transferred their 137 Infantry Division to this point.

The flank of the Soviet mobile group was also well protected from the South and Southwest. Indicative of this was the recapture of Dubno, situated in the German rear, 25 kilometers beyond the front line. After a whole night of travel by horse and automobile, a mobile group of Red Army automatic riflemen broke into Dubno. Such surprise raids on points far in the enemy rear are undertaken quite frequently.

Fierce fighting proceeded on both sides of the mobile group as it moved secretly towards Kaluga. The enemy brought up artillery, put tanks into action, and launched frequent counter-attacks. By thus diverting the attention of the enemy, the Red Army made it possible for the Kaluga group to move at the rate of 30 kilometers daily.

By the end of Dec. 20, our troops drove a deep wedge in the enemy position, forming a triangle 15 kilometers wide from Alexsin to Krapivna, and with a point reaching near Kaluga more than 60 kilometers in the German rear. The German Command hastily threw in small groups consisting of liaison detachments, sappers and artillery crews. This showed that the enemy lacked reserves in this sector and that Soviet calculations were correct.

Seeing that operations of their small groups were fruitless, the German Command was compelled to transfer big units from other sectors to the Kaluga Front. As a result of energetic operations, Soviet units under Siyazov and Khokhlov, first repelled the 137th infantry division and then after the arrival of reinforcements recaptured point after point.

At the same time by dispatching Soviet automatic riflemen far ahead we prevented the enemy from entrenching on the left bank of the Oka River. Soviet units steadily moved forward without pausing to fight small enemy groups, skirting them. These groups were subsequently wiped out by the second and third line of Soviet troops.

Mopping up operations still continue. The rapid advance of Soviet units prevented the enemy from burning Russian villages. The infuriated enemy detailed special detachments for setting fire to the villages. These detachments were wiped out by our Red Army. Thus in the district of Turovo the Red Army wiped out a detachment of Fascist incendiaries, 600-strong.

BATTLE OF KALUGA

On Dec. 21, Red Armymen attacked Kaluga. Capturing the only bridge, units under Fokanv and Borisov forded the Oka River and broke into the southern outskirts of Kaluga. By 8 A. M., they captured the southern and central sections of the city. The Germans brought up reserves and heated street battles ensued. The battles for the railway stations were particularly fierce. Every street and every building changed hands many times.

The enemy resisted desperately. War prisoners testified that the "fresh - baked" Commander-in-Chief Hitler ordered his troops to hold Kaluga at any cost. The Fascists dispatched considerable reinforcements from other sectors.

On Dec. 23 tanks entered the battle on both sides. Launching a fierce counter-attack the Germans occupied the villages of Puchkovo and Romodanovo, but were encircled and wiped out.

In street battles Soviet infantry and cavirymen revealed their splendid fighting qualities. Repelling German counter-attacks, they launched new attacks, capturing street after street.

To save the situation the German command hurled a great number of planes into the battle. For example, throughout Dec. 23, a section of the city recaptured by the Red Army was raided every 30 to 40 minutes by groups of ten to twelve enemy planes. Nevertheless Red Armymen bravely continued to fight, pressing the enemy further west.

Thanks to the reinforcements which were constantly brought up by the Red Army, the German Command failed in their plans to encircle the Soviet shock group and to lock it in the city. The Red Army's blows at the enemy grew heavier and heavier and on the morning of Dec. 30, the city was completely in the hands of the Red Army. The Red Flag of the Soviets again waved over Kaluga.

Nazis Will Be Annihilated, Molotov Vows

Bares Atrocities Against Civilian Population of Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 1)

pledged that the Soviet people will attain retribution.

In his lengthy note, Molotov catalogued German atrocities, stating that it was the Soviet Government's duty to **"bring to the knowledge of all civilized humanity and all honest people in the world the facts illustrating monstrous crimes committed by Hitler's army."**

Details of the crime, he said, were obtained by Soviet troops and authorities in towns and villages recaptured from the Germans.

"The Hitler Government which treacherously attacked the Soviet Union will accept no human standards of conduct and completely ignores all precepts of international law," Molotov said, according to Moscow radio. "Its armies are fighting in the first place against old men and children. They must be smashed with all the force at the disposal of freedom-loving peoples, among which the peoples of the Soviet Union are carrying on the mission of liberation to the very end.

"This war can end only with the complete annihilation of Hitlerite armies and in full victory over Hitler tyranny."

In his note, the broadcast said, Molotov cited as examples the villages of Krasnaya and Pclyana, in the vicinity of Moscow, where the Germans "poured petrol on the houses and set them afire."

"When the inhabitants attempted to extinguish the flames they were shot," the note said.

Union-Plants to Meet; Plan Parley in Jersey

CIO Electrical Meeting Called on War Production; Gov. Edison Plans Joint Jersey Conference

Managements of some of the largest machine and instrument plants in the New York-North New Jersey area now engaged on arms production, will be represented at a more-production conference at Hotel McAlpin, Thursday night, jointly with union leaders called by the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, it was announced yesterday. Representatives of the Army and Navy were also invited to attend, according to James Lustig, district organizer of the U. E.

Among the managements that have already agreed to be represented are those of E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn; Thomas A. Edison, Inc., of West Orange; Fairchild Aviation Corporation of Jamaica, New York; Monroe Calculating Machine Company of Orange, New Jersey; Intertype Corporation, Brooklyn; Mergenthaler Linotype Company, Brooklyn; Westinghouse X-Ray Division of Long Island City; and the Foster Wheeler Corporation of Cartaret, New Jersey.

The object of the conference is to exchange experiences on ways to speed production of tank and plane parts, bomb sights, machine gun parts and like products of the plants under contract with the U.E.

The union is pressing for joint management-labor production committees at all shops; special joint committees to fight against waste of materials needed in war work to cut down spoilage and needless work upon metal parts that may be headed for the scrap pile. The union also is seeking to wage a joint effort to eliminate needless machine breakdowns or accidents.

JERSEY CIO GREETS EDISON PARLEY PLAN

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, Jan. 6. — Announcement by Governor Charles Edison from Trenton that he plans to call a conference of management, labor and government representatives to put into action a program of cooperation on the armaments assembly line, was yesterday welcomed by the New Jersey CIO.

Irving Abramson, President of the New Jersey CIO Council said his organization had proposed the calling of such conference some weeks ago and was glad to see it taking effect.

Mr. Abramson also indicated that the governor may call a conference of representatives of the state CIO and AFL organizations with the view of having labor come into such conference united.

Unity talks between heads of the two labor wings in the state have been on since war was declared. There appears to be basic agreement upon the need of an understanding which would bar jurisdictional disputes and other division that may interfere with an all-out war effort.

A seven-point program aiming to advance war production recently adopted by the New Jersey State Industrial Union Council will be immediately submitted to the governor as the CIO's suggestions for the management-labor-government conference, Abramson said.

The seven-point program urges the round-the-clock day, seven days weekly at all war plants; call upon war industry employers to relax on many restrictions on training workers; establishment of a central procurement agency by the Federal government so contracting for supplies emanates from a single center; calls upon non-war industries to cooperate on inventory of its workers so as to make possible transference of certain skilled workers to arms plants; extension of training and retraining of workers.

Cacchione to Report on Activities Over Radio

Time and time again when Peter V. Cacchione was a candidate for City Council he promised voters that, if elected, he would report to them regularly on his activities in their behalf.

Yesterday, with the new City Council only in the process of being organized, Councilman Cacchione's pledge became a reality with the announcement that he will report to his constituents each week by radio.

Peter V. Cacchione

The broadcasts, the slogan for which is "Councilman Cacchione Reports," will be heard over Station WHOM every Sunday night at 11:10 o'clock, immediately following the Daily Worker's regular nightly newscast on that station.

Cacchione said yesterday that he would make every effort to condense into the weekly report every bit of essential news about what City Council did during the week. He urged his friends and supporters to tell their friends about the broadcasts.

Council to Hear Mayor Today on War Efforts

Organizational Steps to Be Acted on; To Elect Council Officers

Mayor LaGuardia is scheduled to deliver his 1942 message to the new City Council when it assembles today for its first meeting.

The Mayor's address, which is expected to deal with the role of the legislative body and the administration in war effort, will be delivered after the Council completes its work of organization.

The work of organization is expected to rove swiftly. The Democrats have agreed to re-elect Joseph T. Sharkey, Brooklyn Democrat, vice-chairman and majority leader and continue Joseph E. Ginsley, Bronx Democrat, in the post of Finance Committee chairman.

Both these positions and that of Minority Leader carry a $2,500 salary increase. The minority of Laborites, Republicans and Fusionists have agreed to elect Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle as minority leader.

Already a number of local laws and resolutions have been dropped in the legislative hopper.

TO CHALLENGE CACCHIONE

Hugh Quinn, Queens Democrat, announced he would introduce a resolution challenging the right of Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist, to sit as a member of the body to which he was elected.

Quinn's resolution, it was stated, will challenge Cacchione's qualifications, claiming he could not properly take the oath of office as a "revolutionary."

Unlike a resolution to bar a member outright, which would require a two-thirds vote to make it effective, the Quinn resolution on qualifications needs only a majority vote for adoption.

The Democrats, however, are divided on the issue of barring Cacchione, many of them having already declared they will not vote for the Quinn resolution. The minority caucus has pledged to vote against any Cacchione ouster move.

It is expected that vice-chairman Sharkey will refer the Quinn resolution to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Among the first resolutions to be considered by the new municipal legislature are two introduced by Louis Cohen, Bronx Democrat.

One petitions the State Legislature to amend the Military Law to offer protection to city and state employes in the military service against loss of compensation, privileges and rights of promotion.

The other requests the Mayor and the Board of Estimate to reinstate war veterans recently discharged during reorganization of the Offices of Sheriff, Register and Commissioner of Corrections.

Rates Cut on Airmail To Army Outside U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UP). — The War Department was notified today that reduced rates for airmail and parcel post to American armed forces outside continental United States are in effect.

The new rates provide for a flat charge of 6 cents per half ounce for airmail. Previously, rates had varies from 50 cents to the Philippines, 25 cents to the Caribbean bases and 20 cents to Hawaii.

From Blueprint To Sea in 100 Days—A Record

QUINCY, Mass., Jan. 6 (UP). —From blueprint to a seaworthy boat in 100 days is the latest record made by employes of Bethlehem Steel Co.'s Fore River Shipyard.

The tanker Sinclair H-C went on its trial run today and was to be turned over to the Sinclair Refining Co. tonight—exactly 100 days after its keel was laid. The ship, launched Dec. 13, was completed yesterday.

Order Teacher Reinstated in Pennsylvania

Gillies, Fired in Red-Hunt Charge, Wins Court Appeal

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—James Gillies, Allegheny County public school teacher, was ordered reinstated in his job yesterday by the State Supreme Court after he had been dismissed by the Board of Education for having signed a Communist nominating petition.

The board of education of the borough in which he taught charged Gillies, a registered Democrat, with "having acquired the reputation of a Communist." The court found that the evidence against him consisted solely of having signed the nominating petition and ruled that was "insufficient evidence."

The Gillies case, like the Rapp-Coudert persecutions in New York City, attracted nationwide attention. In Philadelphia it drew particular interest because of its similarity to the case of 50 employes of the County Board of Public Assistance, whose hearings on similar charges are now being conducted.

Dale Zysman, Teachers Head Join Navy

The Teachers Union of New York yesterday made public a "toast to victory" telegram received from the organization's vice-president, Dale Zysman, who enlisted for naval training recently and is now in the service.

Mr. Zysman and Abe Lederman, a member of the executive board of the Teachers Union of New York, have both joined the country's naval forces.

Mr. Zysman's telegram, which was addressed to the union's Delegated Assembly, which met last Friday night, read:

"Sorry cannot be with you tonight. Am en route to my new job. My best to you all in your important role of welding anti-fascist unity in the schools. Here's a toast to our country and victory."

Rockefeller's Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UP).—The American Red Cross announced today that Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and their six children have contributed $200,000 to the American Red Cross war fund.

Bridges Defense Committee Hails Decision as Blow to Axis

Reversal of Deportation Order Is 'Inspiration' for All-Out Efforts

The Board of Immigration Appeals' decision in the Bridges' case was termed an inspiration to "American workers in their all-out effort to defeat Hitler and his Fascist ally, Japan," the Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges yesterday said in a statement lauding the action of the Board.

The statement, signed by the Committee's chairman, Professor F. O. Matthiessen of Harvard University, follows in full:

"The reversal of Presiding Inspector Charles B. Sears' findings by the Board of Immigration Appeals vindicates this committee's belief that the government should never have instituted a second prosecution of Mr. Bridges.

"The Board unanimously found that Mr. Bridges was not established to have been a member of or affiliated with the Communist Party at any time and recommended the deportation case be dropped at once. By this fearless and honest decision the Board reaffirmed all citizens' trust in this country's free institutions and does much to inspire American workers in their all-out effort to defeat Hitler and his Fascist ally, Japan.

"Members of the Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges rejoice that this decision successfully removes the taint of unfair discrimination which attached to the entire second prosecution of this important CIO leader once cleared of the same charge in 1939.

"It is now to be earnestly hoped that Attorney General Francis Biddle will enable Mr. Bridges to assume full citizenship rights and to continue unhampered his patriotic efforts to obtain maximum production in shipping of war supplies to our forces in the Orient and to our Allies."

At the same time the Committee released a statement issued by the Harry Bridges Defense Committee, 593 Market St., San Francisco:

"We are deeply gratified by the decision of the Board of Immigration Appeals. The ruling, which comes after a most careful review of the case, is a victory for the millions of persons who have staunchly supported Mr. Bridges and have contributed financially and morally in his great cause.

"Mr. Bridges, as quickly as permitted, will seek the United States citizenship denied him because of the long persecution which began during the 1934 Pacific Coast Maritime Strike. Now that he has been twice found innocent we trust there will be no further delay in permitting him to take his rightful place in American life.

"The decision belongs not only to the rank-and-file workers who chose Mr. Bridges as their leader and who refused to be swayed by the most vicious and contemptible attack ever unloosed against an able and outstanding trade union leader, but also to the Congress of Industrial Organizations, whose national officers stood steadfast with the democratically-elected leader of the maritime workers."

He's Staying: Harry Bridges, noted West Coast labor leader, as he appeared last spring at the hearings on his deportation case. Bridges is shown above with his defense counsel at the 1941 hearings in San Francisco. Left to right: Mrs. Carol King, George Wilson, Harry Bridges, Aubrey Grossman and Richard Gladstein.

Civil War Shot Fells Soldier

CAMP DAVIS, N. C., Jan. 6 (UP).—A Civil War casualty who was born more than 50 years after the war betwen the states ended, was in the Station Hospital here today.

He is Pvt. Harry Chait, Detroit, Mich.

Chait's unit was bivouacked on an old Civil War battleground along the North Carolina coast, strewn with rusty shot and shell.

The ocean breeze was chilly along the beach, and the men built an open pine log fire, using ancient shell casings for props.

An old shell burst, spraying fire and burning powder in all directions. Chait was burned on the face and hands.

FDR Aide Gets Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UP). — Rear Admiral John Reginald Beardall, President Roosevelt's naval aide, was ordered to duty by the Navy today as superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Sen. Mead Hails Polish-Americans On War Stand

The Polish-American Trade Union Committee here has been congratulated by Senator James M. Mead of New York for its recent message to President Roosevelt pledging unlimited cooperation with the U.S. Government in its all-out efforts against the Axis foes of democracy. The message was voted at a mass meeting held in the Polish National Home a short time ago.

"Your spirit is the spirit of America," wrote Senator Mead.

Senate Committee Urges Daylight Time Passage

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UP).—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee today unanimously reported a bill authorizing President Roosevelt to institute daylight saving time anywhere in the nation to conserve power for war purposes.

I. J. MORRIS, Inc.
Funeral Directors for the IWO
Plots in all Cemeteries.
Funerals arranged in all Boroughs
296 SUTTER AVE., B'KLYN, N.Y
Day PHONES Night
DI. 2-1272-4-5 DI. 2-2726

SOLGREEN'S
LUNCHEONETTE
UNION SHOP
436 Broadway Bet. 12th & 13th Sts.
Stop in for a Snack
Before and After Workers School

Fighting Songs of Fighting Men
The MUSIC ROOM
PRESENTS ON
KEYNOTE RECORDINGS
6 SONGS FOR DEMOCRACY
Ernst Busch & Thaelmann Battalion $3.00
SONGS of the RED ARMY
Red Army Chorus $2.50
CHEE LAI Songs of New China
Paul Robeson and Chorus $2.75
ERIC BERNAY'S Music Room
The Union Shop
133 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. LO. 3-4429
OPEN EVENINGS
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

SHOPPING GUIDE

Please mention the Daily Worker when patronizing advertisers

Army and Navy

FULL LINE of leather and sheepline coats, windbreakers, hiking outfits. Get our prices first. GR. 5-9073. Hudson. 108 Third Ave.

Beauty Parlors

GOLDSTEIN'S, 223 E. 14th St. GR. 5-9889. Permanent wave 63 and $5. 35c per item. 3 items $1.

Carpets - Linoleums

RUGS
LINOLEUMS - CARPETS
BROADLOOMS
Installation for
HOMES • OFFICES • STORES
Household Installation a Specialty
Harry Kazan
MElrose 5-7733
3000 3rd Ave. (187th St.) Bronx
131 East 170th St., near Concourse
1008 Westchester Ave.—Simpson St. Sta.
Mention this ad and enjoy a 5% DISCOUNT

Dentists

Dr. J. S. EFREMOFF
Surgeon Dentist
147 FOURTH AVE., Cor. 14th St.
Formerly at 80 Fifth Ave.
Phone: AL. 4-3910

DR. A. BROWN, Surgeon Dentist, 323 Second Ave., cor. 14th St. GR. 7-8844.

DR. C. WEISMAN, Surgeon Dentist, 1 Union Square W., Suite 811. GR. 7-8296.

DR. RELKIN, 1108 Second Ave., bet. 58th and 59th. Middle of block. Open daily till 8 P.M.

Electrolysis

SPECIAL OFFER! Free treatment to newcomers! Unwanted hair removed quickly forever from face, body. Personal attention. Safest method. Physician in attendance. BELLETTA, 110 West 34th, Room 1102. (Opposite Macy's) MEdallion 3-4218.

Florists

FLOWERS
FRUIT AND GIFT BASKETS
Phone Order and We Will Mail Bill
Dickens 2-4000
Our Only Store
HYMAN SPITZ, Inc.
1985 Pitkin Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Florists

100% Union Shop
FLOWERS FRUIT and GIFT BASKETS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
We Wire Flowers Anywhere in U.S.
PROMPT DELIVERY
FRED SPITZ 74 Second Ave. Tel.: GR. 5-7576

Furniture

SAVE TIME — SAVE MONEY
FURNITURE
• 4 Floors of Guaranteed Furniture
• Real Values
• Budget Plan If So Desired
NOTE
We guarantee you savings up to 50% —on the average price at all leading stores in the city
Rosewood Furniture Co.
Guaranteed Quality Furniture
162 E. 125th St. Tel.: LE. 4-3995
Bet. Lex. & 3rd Ave. • Open to 10 P.M.

MODERN FURNITURE

ROXY Modern Furniture. Stock order: Painted-unpainted. Mirrors, Lamps. 488 Sixth Ave. (12th) N. Y. C.

MODERN FURNITURE designed to specifications by Celia KLAFF. Colony Art, 479 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C.

Insurance

LEON BENOFF
General Insurance Broker
301 E. 149th St., N. Y. MElrose 5-0084
AUTOMOBILE
and every kind of insurance

CARL BRODSKY-PAUL CROSBIE INSURANCE of every kind. 799 Broadway. Tel. GR. 7-5078.

Laundries

VERMONT. Union Shop. CIO. Call and deliver. 487 Vermont St., Brooklyn. Tel.: AP. 8-7096.

FOUR STAR, 484 E. 10th St. 100% Union. Also French Dry Cleaning, Rug Cleaning. Call and deliver. GR. 3-1848.

Laundries

U. S. FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY
• Excellent Work • Efficient Service
• Very Reasonable • Call and Deliver
We Also Do Cleaning and Dyeing
9 Christopher St. WA. 9-2732
"Give Us a Trial"

Men's Wear

NEWMAN BROS. Men's and Young Men's Clothing. 84 Stanton St., nr. Orchard. N. Y. C. Comradely attention.

Moving and Storage

J. SANTINI, 100 Per Cent Fireproof Warehouse, Reasonable rates. LEhigh 4-2223.

FRANK GIARAMITA. Express and moving. 13 East 7th St., near Third Ave. Tel.: GR. 7-2457.

CALL HOLLYWOOD — Courteous Union Movers. Fireproof warehouse. Cash unnecessary. TRemont 8-1786. Mr. Edward.

Opticians and Optometrists

OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIAN
Associated Optometrists
255 West 34th St., nr. Seventh Ave.
Tel.: MEd. 3-2343 • Daily 9 a.m.-7:30 p.m.
J. P. FREEMAN, Optometrist

OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIAN
UNION SQ. OPTICAL CO.
147 FOURTH AVE.
Near 14th St.
Eyes Examined
By Physicians
100% UNION SHOP
Phone: GR. 7-7833
N. SHAFFER, WM. VOGEL—Directors

OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIAN
UNITY OPTICAL CO.
132 Flatbush Ave., near Atlantic Ave.
ELI ROSS, Optometrist
Tel.: NEvins 8-9166 • Daily 9 a.m.-8 p.m.

Records - Music

CARL SANDBURG
The American Songbag
3 Records in Album
THE RED ARMY CHORUS
of the U.S.S.R.
in a series of stirring songs
3 Records in Album
Berliner's Music Shop
184 Fourth Ave. Cor. 14th St.
Free Delivery Tel.: GR. 5-8290
Open Evenings to 11:30

Restaurants

Russian Skazka
Soviet-American Recordings
Dinner ...75c
Late Snacks 35c
Beer and Wine
17 Barrow St. • CH. 2-9184
(Off Sheridan Square)

Jade Mountain
Restaurant
Quality Chinese Food
197 Second Ave. - Bet. 12 & 13 Sts.
GR. 7-9444

5th AVE.
CAFE CAFETERIA
94 Fifth Ave. - B'way cor. 8th
BILTMORE - 120 E. 14th

KAVKAZ, 333 E. 14th St. Excellent Shashliks. Home atmosphere.

PURE FOOD BAR and GRILL, 37 E. 12th St., cor. University Pl. Delicious Sandwiches and Drinks 5c up.

JOHN'S RESTAURANT, 302 E. 12th St. Excellent food, comradely atmosphere.

Rugs for Sale

UNCLAIMED RUGS, big stock. Carolyn Cleaners, 168th St., cor. Third Ave. Open to 9.

Typewriters-Mimeos

ALL MAKES new and rebuilt. J. E. Albright & Co., 833 Broadway. AL. 4-4838.

Wines - Liquor

BACCHUS WINE SHOP, 223 E. 14th St. (Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves.). Large selection of fine wines.

Must Smash Axis to Continue Negro Emancipation, Ben Davis Tells Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—More than 500 people jammed Forum Hall Sunday and enthusiastically cheered the declaration of Ben Davis, Jr., member of the Daily Worker Editorial Board, that defense of Negro rights and of the Emancipation Proclamation demands the smashing of the Axis powers.

BEN DAVIS, JR.

When Davis said "Can the Negroes be disinterested while such a madman as Hitler runs amuck in the world?" he was interrupted by a great shout of "No!"

Speaking at a rally to safeguard the Emancipation Proclamation on its 79th anniversary, held under the auspices of the South Side section of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League of Chicago, Ben Davis devoted the major part of his speech to the relations of the struggle for Negro rights to the all-out Victory program.

NEGRO STRUGGLE TODAY

The war has not ended the fight for Negro rights, said Davis. It has made that fight more important than ever now when the greatest unity for victory and the greatest utilization of our resources is necessary. Today, more than ever, racial discrimination is unpatriotic.

Progress toward the goal of unity has already been made under, he pointed out, and emphasized that the Emancipation Proclamation itself was made possible by the blood and sacrifice of Negro soldiers in the Civil War. The great statesmanship of Frederick Douglass in those days should be a lesson to us, Davis continued. Then, as now, the Negro had much to win, and Douglass knew it could be won only by struggle.

The Negro definitely has a stake in this war today, Davis pointed out, saying, "We know that there are many things wrong for the Negro in the United States but Hitler won't fix them." We have to fight if we want to win, he continued, and if we want to keep the doctrine embodied in the Emancipation Proclamation we have to want to win.

UNITY AGAINST AXIS

Turning from Hitler, who Davis said called the Negro "a half-born ape," and who said, "It is a criminal absurdity and a sin against the creator to train a half-born ape until one believes a lawyer has been made of him" in Mein Kampf, to the Japanese war-lords, Davis tore to shreds their hypocritical lies of being the friends of the darker races.

This is the fight of the world against the Axis powers, he continued, and Negroes will fight because they are united with the oppressed wherever they may be, in Korea, Formosa, or Czechoslovakia.

The audience's wholehearted approval of Davis' position was evidenced by great applause time and time again, just as his barbed sallies against the enemies of the Negro people brought roars of laughter.

When he lashed out at certain Negro misleaders who say "This is a white man's war," and urge Negroes to shun any connection with it, Davis evoked cheers and prolonged laughter by quoting a pointed statement made by Frederick Douglass in a similar situation during the Civil War—"Believe them not! Cowards themselves, they do not wish to have their cowardice shamed by your bravery!"

BROWDER RESOLUTION

But at no time did he evoke more respectful attention or warmer applause than when, speaking as a Communist, he movingly spoke of the role of the Communist Party in his own life and as a champion of Negro rights, and of Earl Browder, America's leading anti-fascist.

Full proof of Davis' statement that "A Party which speaks so ably for the Negro people—even if you don't agree with it—deserves the respect of the country" was manifest to all in the attitude of the audience and the unanimity with which a resolution calling for the freedom of Earl Browder was passed.

The resolution stated that "in this hour of national emergency all foes of fascism and reaction should be at liberty to put their energies and services to the defense of our country" and was sent as a telegram to President Roosevelt by the unanimous vote of the 500 per cent.

Ray Hansborough, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, acted as chairman. Romania Ferguson spoke on the life and struggles of Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, and Ida Wells, great Negro women.

Let's Go 5 Days
New York State
Young Communist League

We Mourn the Loss of
Our Dear Sister
Sophie Mardow
Died Saturday, January 3rd, 1942
LODGE 615, I.W.O.

Bulletin

George Powers, Careathers and Frazier Released

3 Leading Communists in Pittsburgh Out; To Speak at Lenin Rally Jan. 23

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6.—George Powers, Ben Careathers and Naldro Frazier were released from jail today on parole after serving more than nine months for their part in Communist nominating petition circulation in the 1940 elections.

With these three Communist leaders freed, there are only three others of the more than 30 convicted still in the Allegheny County Workhouse.

These three, James H. Dolsen, Mike Stanovich, Andrew Novak are scheduled to be released on completion of their terms on Jan. 17.

Powers full sentence was for two years, Careathers and Frazier were both given eighteen months sentences.

Powers, District Secretary of the Communist Party at the time of his conviction, Careathers, Negro leader and probably the best known Communist in Pittsburgh, and Frazier, former legislative director, will make their first public appearance at a Lenin Memorial meeting to be held on Jan. 23 at the Northside Carnegie Hall.

Thanking the many friends who greeted him, Powers reminded them that "congratulations will really be in order when Earl Browder, who was sent to jail one week after we did, and on an even flimsier technicality, is freed."

Careathers, who is chairman of the Communist Party of Pittsburgh, said that he was going to offer himself immediately for Civilian Defense work and said that "all the Negro people should join with all other Americans in the struggle against the Axis powers." Citing opportunities in this country for organizing to end grievances of the Negro people, Careathers said that all this would be gone if the Axis powers won "and a new world slavery instituted."

Appeaser-Nazi Links On Spot in Hill Trial

Dep't of Justice Opens Investigation Today; Viereck Case Is On Next

(Continued from Page 1)

that the Justice Department possesses information showing that the offices of four Senators and 20 other congressmen had relations with isolationist groups financed by Viereck.

The trial of Hill is considered important by observers here because many appeasement leaders are still carrying on undercover activities designed to hinder our war effort. This has taken the form recently of sniping at lend-lease activities and throwing suspicion on Great Britain, China, the Soviet Union and our other allies.

One interesting aspect of this trial is that Hill is being defended by former Rep. John J. O'Connor, reactionary Tammany leader, who was defeated for Congress as a result of President Roosevelt's purge in 1938 against tory congressmen.

Hill has been out on $5,000 bail, despite the fact that Department of Justice attorneys asked for $10,000 pointing out that Hill told the Grand Jury he received payments totaling $12,000 from various sources.

One explanation for the low bail maybe the fact that the presiding judge was Alan T. Goldsborough, for 18 years a member of Congress, who has close connections with both O'Connor and Fish.

The Hill case is being handled for the Justice Department by special assistants to the Attorney General William P. Maloney and Edward J. Hickey, Jr., although the trial planned for the coming Monday is scheduled to last for only three days, there is a possibility that the Viereck case may be postponed if the Hill proceedings should last longer.

Hill's indictment handed down by a Federal Grand Jury which began an investigation on Sept. 12, 1941, into the activities of Viereck and "other persons, corporations and organizations" suspected of being foreign agents.

Rep. Fish's office came under the scrutiny of the Grand Jury in connection with its investigation of Preston Dennett, Secretary of two isolationist groups, to Make Europe Pay War Debts and the Islands for War Debts Committees.

MAILBAGS DISAPPEAR

On the eve of Dennett's appearance before the Grand Jury, 20 mailbags containing speeches and postage-free envelopes of a score of isolationist congressmen and senators, disappeared from his headquarters in Washington.

Upon further investigation by the Department of Justice, eight of these mailbags turned up in Rep. Fish's storage space in the New House Office Building. It was later revealed that Hill had ordered a Congressional mail truck to go to Dennett's headquarters and pick up some of the mailbags.

Summoned before the Grand Jury, Hill denied his role in the mystery of the mailbags which contained important information, but Rep. Fish was very hard put to explain his connections with the isolationist groups.

The Grand Jury's indictment accused Hill of having "falsely testified" on the mailbag matter and also of denying his associations with Viereck. It was revealed that Hill received a considerable sum of money, some of which it is believed might have come from Viereck.

Viereck, indicted by the Grand Jury on Oct. 7 for concealing "material facts" in his registration as a foreign agent, was shown to have financed the two isolationist committees headed by Dennett and to have been extremely active in spreading pro-appeasement speeches by isolationist Congressmen throughout the country and incidentally saving a good deal of money by making use of franked, postage-free envelopes.

The Nazi propagandist was also accused of using five "fictitious names" in his extensive magazine writings and failure to reveal the "divers persons" with whom he had connections.

Nazis Trapped In Kerch Peninsula

Soviets Crack Ring At Sevastopol, Drive 45 Miles

(Continued from Page 1)

an attempt to slam the door in the face of the Axis army and chop it up at will.

The Soviet Army organ Red Star, in a dispatch from military headquarters in the Caucasus, said the Red Army was swarming through Crimea in an advance heavily supported by the Red Air Force bombing and machine-gunning the enemy columns.

"The Red Army troops are following closely on the enemy's heels," the dispatch said.

"Our troops have captured considerable booty. One unit alone captured 18 guns, 40 machine guns, 10,000 shells and 25 motorcycles."

SEVASTOPOL ADVANCE

It cited the continued claims of the Germans that they were bombing Soviet transports in the Kerch Peninsula area as self-evident proof that Soviet landings were pouring reinforceemnts into eastern Crimea as the operations developed.

A Tass news agency dispatch said that the German command evidently decided to transfer part of its troops from Sevastopol, long-besieged naval base tipping southern Crimea, to the Kerch area in an attempt to counter the Soviet onslaught.

But the retreating enemy was subjected to an intense artillery and naval bombardment and harassed by planes from the Soviet Black Sea Fleet even before the withdrawn strength could be brought to bear on the new front.

The withdrawal apparently gave the Sevastopol garrison the chance it had been waiting for. It pushed out boldly after months of confinement, and advanced at a number of points. With artillery and air support the Sevastopol troops routed a whole German infantry column.

British Bomb Brest For 100th Time

LONDON, Jan. 6 (UP).—British planes heavily attacked Brest, naval base on the French occupied coast where two German battleships and a heavy cruiser are docked, and docks at Cherbourg on the invasion coast, the Air Ministry said in a communique today.

The attack on Brest was the 100th since the start of the war.

Text of President's Message

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UP).—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress:

In fulfilling my duty to report upon the state of the Union, I am proud to say to you that the spirit of the American people was never higher than it is today—the Union was never more closely knit together—this country was never more deeply determined to face the tasks before it.

The response of the American people has been instantaneous. It will be sustained until our security is assured.

Exactly one year ago I said to this Congress: "When the dictators are ready to make war upon us, they will not wait for an act of war on our part—they—not we—will choose the time and the place and the method of their attack."

We now know their choice of the time: A peaceful Sunday morning—Dec. 7, 1941.

We know their choice of the place: An American outpost in the Pacific.

We know their choice of the method: The method of Hitler himself.

•

Japan's scheme of conquest goes back half a century. It was not merely a policy of seeking living room: It was a plan which included the subjugation of all the peoples in the Far East and in the islands of the Pacific, and the domination of that ocean by Japanese military and naval control of the western coasts of North, Central and South America.

The development of this ambitious conspiracy was marked by the war against China in 1894; the subsequent occupation of Korea; the war against Russia in 1904; the illegal fortification of the mandated Pacific islands following 1920; the seizure of Manchuria in 1931, and the invasion of China in 1937.

•

A similar policy of criminal conquest was adopted by Italy. The fascists first revealed their imperial designs in Libya and Tripoli. In 1935 they seized Abyssinia. Their goal was the domination of all North Africa, Egypt, parts of France, and the entire Mediterranean world.

But the dreams of empire of the Japanese and fascist leaders were modest in comparison with ehe gargantuan aspirations of Hitler and his Nazis. Even before they came to power in 1933, their plans for conquest had been drawn. Those plans provided for ultimate domination, not of any one section of the world, but of the whole earth and all the oceans on it.

With Hitler's formation of the Berlin-Rome-Tokio alliance, all these plans of conquest became a single plan. Under this, in addition to her own schemes of conquest, Japan's role was to cut off our supply of weapons of war to Britain, Russia and China—weapons which increasingly were speeding the day of Hitler's doom. The act of Japan at Pearl Harbor was intended to stun us—to terrify us to such an extent that we would divert our industrial and military strength to the Pacific area, or even to our own continental defense.

•

The plan failed in its purpose. We have not been stunned. We have not been terrified or confused. This reassembling of the Seventy-seventh Congress is proof of that; for the mood of quiet, grim resolution which here prevails, bodes ill for those who conspired and collaborated to murder world peace.

That mood is stronger than any mere desire for revenge. It expresses the will of the American people to make very certain that the world will never so suffer again.

Admittedly, we have been faced with hard choices. It was bitter, for example, not to be able to relieve the heroic and historic defenders of Wake Island. It was bitter for us not to be able to land a million men and a thousand ships in the Philippine Islands.

But this adds only to our determination to see to it that the Stars and Stripes will fly again over Wake and Guam; and that the brave people of the Philippines will be rid of Japanese imperialism; and will live in freedom, security and independence.

•

Powerful and offensive actions must and will be taken in proper time. The consolidation of the united nations' total war effort against our common enemies is being achieved.

That is the purpose of conferences which have been held during the past two weeks in Washington, in Moscow and in Chungking. That is the primary objective of the declaration of solidarity signed in Washington on Jan. 1, 1942, by twenty-six nations united against the Axis powers.

Difficult choices may have to be made in the months to come. We will not shrink from such decisions. We and those united with us will make those decisions with courage and determination.

Plans have been laid here and in the other capitals for coordinated and cooperative action by all the united nations—military action and economic action. Already we have established unified command of land, sea, and air forces in the southwestern Pacific theatre of war. There will be a continuation of conferences and consultations among military staffs, so that the plans and operations of each will fit into a general strategy designed to crush the enemy. We shall not fight isolated wars—each nation going its own way. These twenty-six nations are united—not in spirit and determination alone, but in the broad conduct of the war in all its phases.

For the first time since the Japanese and the fascists and the Nazis started along their blood-stained course of conquest they now face the fact that superior forces are assembling against them. Gone forever are the days when the aggressors could attack and destroy their victims one by one without unity of resistance. We of the united nations will so dispose our forces that we can strike at the common enemy wherever the greatest damage can be done.

•

The militarists in Berlin and Tokio started this war. But the massed, angered forces of common humanity will finish it.

Destruction of the material and spiritual centers of civilization—this has been and still is the purpose of Hitler and his Italian and Japanese chessmen. They would wreck the power of the British Commonwealth and Russia and China and the Netherlands—and then combine all their forces to achieve their ultimate goal, the conquest of the United States.

They know that victory for us means victory for freedom.

They know that victory for us means victory of the institution of democracy—the ideal of the family, the simple principles of common decency and humanity.

They know that victory for us means victory for religion.

And they could not tolerate that. The world is too small to provide adequate "living room" for both Hitler and God. In proof of that, the Nazis have now announced their plan for enforcing their new German, pagan religion throughout the world—the plan by which the Holy Bible and the Cross of Mercy would be displaced by "Mein Kampf" and the swastika and the naked sword.

•

Our own objectives are clear: The objective of smashing the militarism imposed by war lords upon their enslaved peoples—the objective of establishing and securing freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear everywhere in the world.

We shall not stop short of these objectives—nor shall we be satisfied merely to gain them and then call it a day. I know that I speak for the American people—and I have good reason to believe I speak also for all the other peoples who fight with us—when I say that this time we are determined not only to win the war, but also to maintain the security of the peace which will follow.

But modern methods of warfare make it a task, not only of shooting and fighting, but an even more urgent one of working and producing.

Victory requires the actual weapons of war and the means of transporting them to a dozen points of combat.

It will not be sufficient for us and the other united nations to produce a slightly superior supply of munitions to that of Germany, Japan, Italy and the stolen industries in the countries which they have overrun.

The superiority of the united nations in munitions and ships must be overwhelming—so overwhelming that the Axis nations can never hope to catch up with it. In order to attain this overwhelming superiority the United States must build planes and tanks and guns and ships to the utmost limit of our national capacity. We have the ability and capacity to produce arms not only for our own forces, but also for the armies, navies and air forces fighting on our side.

And our overwhelming superiority of armament must be adequate to put weapons of war at the proper time into the hands of those men in the conquered nations, who stand ready to seize the first opportunity to revolt against their German and Japanese oppressors, and against the traitors in their own ranks, known by the already infamous name of "Quislings." As we get guns to the patriots in those lands, they too will fire shots heard 'round the world.

•

This production of ours in the United States must be raised far above its present levels, even though it will mean the dislocation of the lives and occupations of millions of our own people. We must raise our sights all along the production line. Let no man say it cannot be done. It must be done—and we have undertaken to do it.

I have just sent a letter of directive to the appropriate departments and agencies of our government, ordering that immediate steps be taken:

1. To increase our production rate of airplances so rapidly that in this year, 1942, we shall produce 60,000 planes, 10,000 more than the goal set a year and a half ago. This includes 45,000 combat planes—bombers, dive-bombers, pursuit planes. The rate of increase will be continued, so that next year, 1943, we shall produce 125,000 airplanes, including 100,000 combat planes.

2. To increase our production rate of tanks so rapidly that, in this year, 1942, we shall produce 45,000 tanks, and to continue that increase so that next year, 1943, we shall produce 75,000 tanks.

3. To increase our production rate of anti-aircraft guns so rapidly that in this year, 1942 we shall produce 20,000 of them; and to continue that increase so that next year, 1943, we shall produce 35,000 anti-aircraft guns.

4. To increase our production rate of merchant ships so rapidly that in this year, 1942, we shall build 8,000,000 deadweight tons as compared with a 1941 production of 1,100,000. We shall continue that increase so that next year, 1943, we shall build 10,000,000 tons.

These figures and similar figures for a multitude of other implements of war will give the Japanese and Nazis a little idea of just what they accomplished in the attack on Pearl Harbor.

•

Our task is hard—our task is unprecedented—and the time is short. We must strain every existing armament-producing facility to the utmost. We must convert every available plant and tool to war production. That goes all the way from the greatest plants to the smallest—from the huge automobile industry to the village machine shop.

Production for war is based on men and women—the human hands and brains which collectively we call labor. Our workers stand ready to work long hours; to turn out more in a day's work; to keep the wheels turning and the fires burning twenty-four hours a day, and seven days a week. They realize well that on the speed and efficiency of their work depend the lives of their sons and their brothers on the fighting fronts.

Production for war is based on metals and raw materials—steel, copper, rubber, aluminum, zinc, tin. Greater and greater quantities of them will have to be diverted to war purposes. Civilian use of them will have to be cut further and still further—and, in many cases, completely eliminated.

War costs money. So far, we have hardly even begun to pay for it. We have devoted only 15 per cent of our national income to national defense. As will appear in my budget message tomorrow, our war program for the coming fiscal year will cost fifty-six billion dollars or, in other words, more than one-half of the estimated annual national income. This means taxes and bonds and bonds and taxes. It means cutting luxuries and other non-essentials. In a word, it means an "all-out" war by individual effort and family effort in a united country.

•

Only this all-out scale of production will hasten the ultimate all-out victory. Speed will count. Lost ground can always be regained—lost time never. Speed will save lives; speed will save this nation which is in peril; speed will save our freedom and civilization—and slowness has never been an American characteristic.

As the United States goes into its full stride, we must always be on guard against misconceptions which will arise naturally or which will be planted among us by our enemies.

We must guard against complacency. We must not underrate the enemy. He is powerful and cunning—and cruel and ruthless. He will stop at nothing which gives him a chance to kill and to destroy. He has trained his people to believe that their highest perfection is achieved by waging war. For many years he has prepared for this very conflict—planning, plotting, training, arming, fighting. We have already tasted defeat. We may suffer further setbacks. We must face the fact of a hard war, a long war, a bloody war, a costly war.

We must, on the other hand, guard against defeatism. That has been one of the chief weapons of Hitler's propaganda machine—used time and again with deadly results. It will not be used successfully on the American people.

•

We must guard against divisions among ourselves and among all the other united nations. We must be particularly vigilant against racial discrimination in any of its ugly forms. Hitler will try again to breed mistrust and suspicion between one individual and another, one government and another. He will try to use the same technique of falsehood and rumor-mongering with which he divided France and Britain. He is trying to do this with us even now. But he will find a unity of will and purpose against him, which will persevere until the destruction of all his black designs upon the freedom and safety of the people of the world.

We cannot wage this war in a defensive spirit. As our power and our resources are fully mobilized, we shall carry the atttack against enemy—we shall hit him and hit him again wherever and whenever we can reach him.

We must keep him far from our shores, for we intend to bring this battle to him on his own home grounds.

American armed forces must be used at any place in all the world where it seems advisable to engage the forces of the enemy. In some cases these operations will be defensive, in order to protect key positions. In other cases, these operations will be offensive, in order to strike at the common enemy, with a view to his complete encirclement and eventual total defeat.

American armed forces will operate at many points in the Far East.

American armed forces will be on all the oceans—helping to guard the essential communications which are vital to the united nations.

•

American land and air and sea forces will take stations in the British Isles—which constitute an essential fortress in this world struggle.

American armed forces will help to protect this hemisphere—and also bases outside this hemisphere, which could be used for an attack on the Americas.

If any of our enemies, from Europe or from Asia, attempt long-range raids by "suicide" squadrons of bombing planes, they will do so only in the hope of terrorizing our people and disrupting our morale. Our people are not afraid of that. We know that we may have to pay a heavy price for freedom. We will pay this price with a will. Whatever the price, it is a thousand times worth it. No matter what our enemies, in their desperation may attempt to do to us—we will say, as the people of London have said, "We can take it." And what's more, we can give it back—and we will give it back—with compound interest.

When our enemies challenged our country to stand up and fight, they challenged each and every one of us. And each and every one of us has accepted the challenge—for himself and for the nation.

There were only some four hundred United States Marines who in the heroic and historic defense of Wake Island inflicted such great losses on the enemy. Some of those men were killed in action; and others are now prisoners of war. When the survivors of that great fight are liberated and restored to their homes, they will learn that a hundred and thirty million of their fellow citizens have been inspired to render their own full share of service and sacrifice.

Our men on the fighting fronts have already proved that Americans today are just as rugged and just as tough as any of the heroes whose exploits we celebrate on the Fourth of July.

•

Many people ask, "When will this war end?" There is only one answer to that. It will end just as soon as we make it end, by our combined efforts, our combined strength, our combined determination to fight through and work through to the end—the end of militarism in Germany and Italy and Japan. Most certainly we shall not settle for less.

That is the spirit in which discussions have been conducted during the visit of the British Prime Minister to Washington. Mr. Churchill and I understand each other, our motives and our purposes. Together, during the past two weeks we have faced squarely the major military and economic problems of this greatest world war.

All in our nation have been cheered by Mr. Churchill's visit. We have been deeply stirred by his great message to us. We wish him a safe return to his home. He is welcome in our midst, now and in days to come.

We are fighting on the same side with the British people, who fought alone for long, terrible months, and withstood the enemy with fortitude and tenacity and skill.

•

We are fighting on the same side with the Russian people who have seen the Nazi hordes swarm up to the very gates of Moscow, and who with almost superhuman will and courage have forced the invaders back into retreat.

We are fighting on the same side as the brave people of China who for four and a half long years have withstood bombs and starvation and have whipped the invaders time and again in spite of superior Japanese equipment and arms.

We are fighting on the same side as the indomitable Dutch.

We are fighting on the same side as all the other governments in exile, whom Hitler and all his armies and all his Gestapo have not been able to conquer.

But we of the united nations are not making all this sacrifice of human effort and human lives to return to the kind of world we had after the last World War.

•

We are fighting today for security, for progress and for peace, not only for ourselves, but for all men, not only for one generation but for all generations. We are fighting to cleanse the world of ancient evils, ancient ills.

Our enemies are guided by brutal cynicism, by unholy contempt for the human race. We are inspired by a faith which goes back through all the years to the first chapter of the Book of Genesis: "God created man in his own image."

We on our side are striving to be true to that divine heritage. We are fighting, as our fathers have fought, to uphold the doctrine that all men are equal in the sight of God. Those on the other side are striving to destroy this deep belief and to create a world in their own image — a world of tyranny and cruelty and serfdom.

That is the conflict that day and night now pervades our lives. No compromise can end that conflict. There never has been—there never can be—successful compromise between good and evil. Only total victory can reward the champions of tolerance, and decency, and freedom, and faith.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Women to Replace Men Called to Army

Hershey Says Draft Will Not Dislocate Food, War Industries

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UP).—Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey said in a radio address last night that "a gradual but constant" substitution of women for those men who are fit to fight could be expected in the next few months.

"The selective service system will be mindful of the need for food and for the men who know how to grow it," he said. "At the same time the system will expect industry and agriculture to use to the maximum individuals who do not possess the capacities for service in the armed forces."

Hershey said there would be no reduction in vigilance to protect the production of industries supplying the armed forces of this country and allied nations. Students will be permitted to continue their studies when by so doing they "become trained for professions in which there is a scarcity."

"The man with actual dependents who are supported by his earned income will continue to be deferred," he said.

All must contribute their efforts to the war effort, Hershey said, adding:

"There cannot be avenues by which men evade their responsibilities. No profession, no skill, no occupation, no industry shall become the refuge of the slackers."

NYA Places 81 Trained Youth In Defense Jobs

Placing of 81 young workers in jobs who have received two to four months training for defense work at the National Youth Administration's Work Experience Centre at Oyster Bay, Long Island, was reported today.

They have been hired as sheet-metal workers, machinist, machinist's helpers and welders by Republic Aircraft Corporation, Farmingdale, Long Island; Liberty Aircraft Corporation, Farmingdale, Long Island; Kupfer Engineering Company, New York City and Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn.

Young men between the ages of 17 and 25 years receive actual work experience and training in machine shop work, sheetmetal work and electric and acetylene welding at the NYA Work Experience Centre.

Will Wage Total War On the Axis, Says F.D.R.

Calls for $56 Billion Arms Program for Fight to Finish

(Continued from Page 1)

"But the massed, angered forces of common humanity will finish it."

Nevertheless, he cautioned the people to guard against complacency and defeatism and not to underrate the "powerful and cunning enemy."

"We have already tasted defeat. We may suffer further setbacks. We must face the fact of a hard war, a long war, a bloody war, a costly war," he said.

He said the nation faces the need of accomplishing an unprecedented production task in a short time and that everybody will be required to make sacrifices to that end.

Workers will be required to spend longer hours at their benches and to produce more; greater quantities of strategic and raw materials will be diverted from civilian uses to war products; higher taxes will be imposed and luxuries and non-essentials must be cut—"only this all-out scale of production will hasten the ultimate all-out victory.

House Defeats Unlimited Funds to OCD

1-Vote Margin Keeps Bi... to $100,000,000 Und... War Dep't Control

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UP... By a margin of one vote, the Ho... Military Affairs Committee to... rejected a Senate bill to author... unlimited appropriations for civ... ian defense and decided to stick... its own measure, approved ea... which would limit the fund... $100,000,000.

The House group also vote... the same margin, to put the mo... under the control of the War D... partment, rejecting the Senate plan to place administrative powers under the Office of Civilian Defense.

Chicago Rally For Victory to Hear Foster

Minor, Ford to Speak at Lenin Memorial in Boston

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, will be the main speaker at a Unity for Victory Rally in Chicago.

The Lenin Memorial Meeting, held every year by the Communist Party, will this year be held under the slogan of "Everything for Victory! Everything for National Unity!" at the Civic Opera House on Friday, Jan. 16, at 8 P. M.

This is the first time Foster will speak here since the Japanese attack upon the United States. Foster is well known to Chicago workers through years of trade union activity here.

Appearing on the same program will be Mordecai Bauman, a well-known baritone who has specialized in contemporary music and songs of the people.

MINOR TO SPEAK AT BOSTON LENIN RALLY

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The Communist Party of Massachusetts today issued its first announcement of a Unity Mass Meeting for Victory Over the Axis Powers. This meeting will be held Sunday, Jan. 25, 8 P. M., at the Symphony Hall, corner of Huntington and Massachusetts Ave. The hall seats 3,000 people and the meeting is expected to be one of the high points for mobilization of Bostonians for all-out participation to win the war.

The main speakers will be Robert Minor, Acting General Secretary of the Communist Party. The main theme of this meeting, which is being held to commemorate the 18th anniversary of the death of Nicolai Lenin, will be "Everything for Victory. Everything for National Unity."

3rd Group of War Evacuees Arrive

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6 (UP).—An undisclosed number of war evacuees arrived in San Francisco today, the 12th Naval District Headquarters announced.

It was the third group of evacuees to arrive from the Pacific war zone since the opening of hostilities.

The first arrived Christmas Day. The second group reached San Francisco Dec. 31.

R. J. Thomas Raps 'Non-Defense' Cut

Urges More Social Services as War Aid; Cites Layoffs for Increase in WPA

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Jan. 6.—Proposals to economize on Federal expenditures by abolishing or curtailing social services were vigorously assailed today by R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers Union, CIO.

"All sources agree," Thomas declared, "that by the end of January there will be some 400,000 automobile workers without jobs. The indications are that priorities unemployment will mean the displacement from employment of some 2,500,000 workers in all industries. This comes on top of 5,000,000 who were already unemployed in October.

"In the face of these facts, the men who speak of curtailing WPA funds, of abolishing NYA, of eliminating public works and of reducing unemployment compensation benefits are setting in motion a vicious cycle, which if allowed to run its course would be a serious blow to national morale.

"Until jobs are provided for men and women who are unemployed for reasons they are not responsible for, there can be no reduction in essential social services," Thomas said.

URGES FUND BOOST

On the contrary he said, "there is an obvious need for increasing WPA funds and for meeting increased living costs by extending and increasing unemployment benefits.

"While this is being done, the conversion of auto plants for defense production should go forward with all possible haste both in the interest of winning the war and in the interest of providing important work for our valuabel idle manpower," he concluded.

An appeal to members of the UAW-CIO to serve as blood donors for the U. S. armed forces was voiced by George F. Addes, secretary treasurer of the union.

Addes said:

"While brother soldiers are battling the menace of Fascism many of them receive wounds, many lives can be saved through blood transfusions, we urge all members to donate blood for such a cause.'

The auto workers union telegraphed President Roosevelt their vigorous opposition to practices of certain employers who are discriminating against non-citizens by discharging them from their plants.

'7 in 7' Drive By Local 65 96% Fulfilled

Ninety-six per cent fulfilment of its seven-month drive for 7,000 new members was announced yesterday by Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers, CIO, as the union prepared to turn its officers installation meeting at Madison Square Garden next Monday night into a demonstration for an all-out war on the Axis.

The "7 in 7" drive added 6,709 members bringing the union's rolls to over 16,000 members. The organization headed by its fighting president Arthur Osman is today one of the most powerful labor units in the city.

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, President Joseph Curran of the CIO's industrial Union Council; National CIO director Allan S. Haywood and President Samuel Wolchock of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes, are among the scheduled speakers for the Garden Rally.

The growth of the union since its had several hundred members in 1936 to its present strength will be pictured in a one-hour pageant prepared by its cultural division.

DOUBLE MEMBERSHIP

The year 1941 doubled the membership of the union adding a total of 9,400 members to its ranks, Osman revealed.

The intake of members for the seven months of the drive, was as follows: June 782; July 1,347; August 1,373; September 1,092; October 1,192; November 579, and December 344.

The union's report further shows that during the year the union won wage increases amounting to $1,512,370 annually; added 24,017 days of vacation annually for its members; increase sick-leave by 14,365 days annually and cut the regular working hours 137,733 annually, organizational director, vice-president David Livingston revealed.

The central task of the union today is war upon the Axis. Its membership predominantly of military-age youth is now strongly represented in the armed forces. A strong drive is being made to put the local among the top Defense Bond buying unions.

Navy Returns Kearny Yard To Its Owners

Knox Says Action Takes Effect Immediately; Cites New Harmony

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UP).—Secretary of Navy Frank Knox announced today that the plant of the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., Kearny, N. J., is being returned immediately to its owners after 134 days of Navy operation.

Return of the plant is being made in accordance with an executive order signed by President Roosevelt yesterday. Actual transfer of the shipyard to the management will take place at midnight tonight.

The Navy took the plant over on Aug. 25, 1941, in order to terminate a strike of CIO shipbuilding workers caused by the management's refusal to abide by the Mediation Board's recommendations and resume construction of naval vessels. At the time of this action, the company had $493,000,000 in ship contracts. Rear Admiral H. G. Bowen was placed in charge of the plant.

In announcing restoration of the shipyard, Knox said:

"This is not the time for the Navy to be operating an industrial plant unless it is absolutely necessary. I am advised that the management and the employes and everyone concerned are anxious to relieve the Navy of this burden and are confident that restoration of the plant to its owners will insure maximum production. As a result of the recent industry-labor conference, there will be no war work stoppages anywhere and all disputes will be resolved by peaceful means."

"Any unsettled issues between the company and the union should be settled by negotiation and agreement; if not, they can be resolved without interrupting production by recourse to the machinery established by the President."

Czechs to Hold Cleveland Rally On War Aid Jan. 11

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Jan. 6.—A community-wide rally to spur war efforts will hear Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Provisional Czecho-Slovak Government, in Cleveland's Public Auditorium, Jan. 11, 2:30 P. M. The rally will be held under the joint sponsorship of the Czecho-Slovak National Alliance and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, headed by Beryl Peppercorn, Joint Board Manager.

Both AFL and CIO forces have united in endorsing the meeting.

Mobile Kitchen Opens For Service Men Here

The Pause That Refreshes: Soldiers and sailors stop for a bite at the Mobile Kitchen which the American Women's Voluntary Service has set up at Sixth Ave. and 42nd St. Crews of volunteers operate the kitchen from 12 noon till midnight daily. —Daily Worker Photo

Permanent Unit on 42nd St. and 6th Avenue Gets Grateful Response; Women's Volunteer Service Plans More

By Beth McHenry

"A cup of coffee to put a stove in your stomach and a big doughnut to smile through—ah, it's the pause that refreshes," a lanky uniformed young American defender told us yesterday, stepping cheerfully away from the Mobile Kitchen Unit that has now become a permanent fixture on the busy corner of Sixth Ave. and 42nd St.

Some 1,200 young soldiers and sailors stopped to avail themselves of hot coffee and doughnuts and sandwiches and cigarets at this newly popular corner on the Mobile Kitchen Unit's opening day last Sunday.

This mobile kitchen, first of its kind to appear as a regular part of the scenery in New York City, was set up by the American Women's Volunteer Services, whose 62,000 members throughout New York are busy at various defense tasks throughout the city.

Twelve cheerful women volunteers, headed by Mrs. Irving E. Marks who is captain of the Sixth Ave. Mobile Kitchen, man the food and hot drink counter on four-hour shifts. The kitchen right now is open from 12 noon till 12 midnight and later will be operated on a 24-hour basis, a spokesman for the AWVS told us yesterday.

The day for the mobile kitchen volunteers begins at 9 o'clock in the morning when a crew of busy women patriots begin making sandwiches for the day's free customers. The only ticket the boys need for as much coffee, tea or chocolate and as many sandwiches and doughnuts they can consume is a service uniform.

A crowd of pleased bystanders watched the boys downing their lunch on the Bryant Park corner yesterday afternoon and applauded those men whose appetites were most hearty. There was something warm and cheerful in the by-play between the soldiers and sailors and the civilian bystanders—it emphasized the pride and gratitude of the people themselves in the boys upon whose courage and strength the country depends so confidently.

The Mobile Kitchen division of the AWVS is already an integral part of the city's apparatus, working most closely with the Traffic Division of the Police Department and cooperating with many other societies and organizations which have undertaken defense tasks.

The "kitchen" moves up to its regular corner every morning, is "unhitched" from the motor in front and opens up for the day. The cab part of the vehicle then serves as a taxi, carrying supplies back and forth between the mobile kitchen and the distribution center.

We enquired the boys' best likes and found out that America's favorite "ham on white" is also the favorite of the lads in uniforms. The army's medical corps will probably rejoice, however, in the discovery of mobile kitchen workers that coffee is much less popular with the boys than chocolate and tea, which are much in demand.

Defense Volunteers to Train for Gas Attacks

LaGuardia Issues Message to State, Local Heads; 45 Booklets Planned

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UP).—The Office of Civilian Defense in a message to state and local defense councils, said today it was essential that information and training be given for protection against gas attacks.

"If war gas were to be used in an attack upon this country, an enemy would probably act without warning in order to exploit the effect to the utmost," OCD Director F. H. LaGuardia said in the foreword to a booklet on gas attacks.

State and local officials now are being instructed at the civilian warfare service on methods to be used in combating gas. The OCD has prepared a series of 45 pamphlets dealing with all aspects of civilian protection during the war.

LaGuardia said that no requests should be made for gas masks or other such equipment now.

"Information on these and related points will be issued at a later date," he said.

$625,000 Increase Won by Red Caps

$100,000 in Back Pay Also Granted After Union Bargaining

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—An annual wage increase of $625,000 was won this week for the majority of the nation's red caps, members of the United Transport Service Employees of America. In addition an immediate $100,000 is to be paid to these workers in back pay through the retroactive provisions of the new contract.

The new wage contract calls for a flat 10-cent hourly increase on all basic rates of pay, retroactive to Sept. 1, 1941. The new contract brings wages up to 46c and in some instances 49c an hour as compared to the previous hourly rate of 36c.

Weekly wages now with the increase will be $22.08 as compared to the old rate of $17.28. A wage increase of approximately $5 per week.

A bonus of $51 each for 2,000 red caps was won in the recent negotiations. This will come in the form of lump payment of nine cents an hour from Sept. 1, 1941 to Nov. 1 and 10 cents an hour from Nov. 1, to Dec. 1, 1941.

The announcement of the new wage increases and bonus was made this week after President Willard S. Townsend of the United Transport Service Employees of America completed negotiations with the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad, the nation's largest employers of red caps and station porters.

The UTSEA opened the fight for wage increases in June, 1941 by presenting to railroad companies the demand for a flat 30 cents hourly wage increase or a 70-cent minimum.

To date, agreements have been signed with the New York Central; Pennsylvania Railroad; New York, New Haven and Hartford; Boston and Albany; Boston and Maine; Chicago, Northwestern; Southern Railroad; Portland (Me.) Terminal Co.; Cincinnati Union Terminal Co.; Memphis Union Depot Co.; Cleveland Union Terminal; Michigan Central; Washington Terminal Company and Indianapolis Union Railway Company. Others are in the process of negotiations union officials said.

Reuther to Tour Plants for Gov't

CIO Auto Leader Named by War Dep't to Aid Defense Production Boost

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (UP).—Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson said today that Walter P. Reuther, director of the General Motors Division of the United Automobile Workers of America (CIO), will tour defense manufacturing plants to suggest means of utilizing now idle machine tools in automobile factories.

Reuther, author of a plan to produce 500 planes a day in the automotive industry which was rejected by OPM last year, is attending the industry-labor-defense conference here. Patterson invited Reuther to make a tour of defense plants with Lieut. Col. A. Robert Ginsburg of his staff. They already have inspected the Chrysler tank plant at Detroit.

Tomorrow they will resume the tour, which will include the Mack Truck Co. transimission plant at New Brunswick, N. J., where tank parts are made; the Empire Ordnance plant, Philadelphia, which makes guns; the American Car & Foundry Co., Berwick, Pa., which makes tanks, and the Oldsmobile gun factory and the A. C. Spark Plug Co., machine gun establishment, both in Detroit.

Patterson explained his department is seeking active cooperation of all persons who can increase armament production. As a result he invited Reuther to make the tour because of his knowledge of the automotive industry's machine tool capacity.

WALTER REUTHER

FSA to Aid Farmers Pay Poll Tax to Vote

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 6.—Vigorous defense of the policy of lending money to small farmers and tenants to pay poll taxes was voiced here today by E. S. Morgan, regional director of Farm Security Administration. Morgan said that clients who want to pay back poll taxes in order to vote can secure this money from FSA. The money is added to their loans.

Morgan's statement was in answer to a reactionary county judge who charged that "FSA is using Federal tax money in an attempt to make voters of those now disqualified by our laws."

He said "the FSA has a job of rehabilitating people in every way. It believes that citizenship is a right and the exercise of it is a duty of every American."

"FSA seeks to help its borrowers raise their standard of living, increase their income, establish stronger ties to the land, the church, the school and become members of the community in every respect."

While this act of FSA has the good feature of bringing new thousands of voters to the polls in the three states involved, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, it excludes any loans to Negro people in these states.

Negro people now getting loans from FSA who are not permitted to register as voters in rural counties are also discriminated against by not receiving poll tax loans.

The FSA representatives are checking poll tax records in county court houses throughout these poll tax states.

State AFL Drives to Spur All-Out War Production

(Continued from Page 1)

union, was in launching a drive for the purchase of a minimum of $50,000,000 in defense bonds within the next six months.

President Lyons pointed out that it will be a huge undertaking that only can be compared with the fact that labor throughout the nation had purchased, between Dec. 1 and Dec. 29, bonds worth $59,000,000.

The delegates voted also to allow the temporary suspension of all existing labor laws, which trade unionists fought for many years to win, in order that the defense industries may be allowed to go ahead full blast. The suspension was asked last week by Governor Lehman in a conference with AFL state leaders here.

However, Governor Lehman took the occasion of his appearance of the AFL gathering to thank heartily the labor representatives for their vote agreeing to the suspension, and he promised that the laws would go back into operation the moment the war emergency had passed:

"I can give my promise," the Governor told the gathering, "that what we are doing is a suspension of our wise and humane labor laws . . when this situation is taken care of, as it will be, we still will have those laws on our books."

The main purpose of the gathering, that of mobilizing the 1,400,000 AFL members for every phase of defense work, was effectively carried through at the conference, although it only lasted from 2 P. M. to 3 P. M. in one continuous session in the Ten Eyck Hotel here. Reports from scores of cities by local AFL officials indicated that thus far, the AFL unions have put most stress of buying defense bonds and contributing to the Red Cross and Allied relief organizations.

AFL UNIONS ACTIVE

During recent weeks, however, the AFL unionists are swinging over to actual participation in civilian defense organizations, organizing air raid wardens groups, setting up committees of teamsters, food workers, building trades workers and other crafts to cooperate with state and city civilian defense organizations for possible evacuation or other wartime emergencies that may arise.

One of the delegates, Frank Neilan, president of the New York State Fire Fighters reported that he had been touring the 3,300 fire companies in the state to check up on equipment and the alertness of these companies for meeting any emergency.

George Sturgis, secretary of the Buffalo Federation of Labor, told the gathering that every local union in that city has designated a business agent to set up local union defense committees for all types of civilian defense.

Seymour Scott, representing the Troy Central Labor Union, reported that the AFL in that city is meeting on Jan. 13 with civilian defense heads to utilize trade unionists wherever possible.

Paul Shea, representing the Elmira unions, reported that in addition to the many phases of defense activities the unions are conducting there, labor has won representation on all Draft Boards and Appeal Boards.

Utica reported purchasing $25,000 in defense bonds and will double the amount, a spokesman said.

One of the main addresses made to the delegates was that delivered by William Collins, international representative of the AFL in the state. Collins outlined methods by which the various central labor bodies and international unions can most effectively act to march their memberships into the forefront of civilian defense. He urged every central labor body to set up a coordinating committee, which, in turn, would help in swinging the local unions into activity.

Harry Reich, New York delegate, speaking for the AFL Cooks and Countermen, was roundly applauded when he spoke upon the necessity of bolstering civilian morale to its highest level, especially in the consumer industries which have been hard hit by priorities.

The only occasion during the gathering when a resolution did not go through unanimously—that is, without some discussion from the floor—came when Fred Whitmore, of the Albany Central Labor Union read a resolution which called upon all New York State AFL unions to voluntarily forego the right to strike in defense industries during the war period. A delegate asked if that meant an acceptance by the State Federation of anti-strike legislation such as that typified by the Smith Bill in Congress.

President Lyons was emphatic in his reply:

"We are just as opposed to that sort of legislation as we ever were. But this is a cooperative act by labor, one taken voluntarily, and it does not put on the law books any anti-strike legislation."

At the conclusion of the gathering, President Lyons announced that the State Federation may soon be called to meet in a special "War Convention." He did not elaborate on the nature of such a convention if it is called.

All in all, it was the opinion of many of the AFL officials, as the meeting ended, that today's action here will give a tremendous spurt to labor's participation in civilian defense activities throughout the state, and that the concurrence in a no-strike policy and a temporary suspension of state labor laws will be a valuable contribution toward winning the war.

CIO Greets Parley, Urges War Unity

A telegram expressing fraternal greetings and a confidence of labor unity in support of the war effort, was yesterday sent by the Greater New York Industrial Union Council of the CIO, to the AFL's defense conference at Albany.

The telegram signed by Joseph Curran, president and Saul Mills, secretary-treasurer of the CIO Council, was addressed to President Thomas Lyons of the State Federation of Labor. It follows:

"Fraternal greetings and best wishes for the success of your conference. We join with our fellow unionists in the AFL in pledging labor's fullest energies to President Roosevelt and the nation in the all-out effort to crush Hitler and his fascist Axis partners.

"We congratulate the New York State Federation of Labor in taking special steps through its defense conference for the attainment of America's war victory program. We are confident that you will have the fullest support of the CIO members for all measures aimed at acceleration of production and welding the greatest possible unity behind the war effort."

NOW—

Beautiful Silverware in YOUR Home.....

$1.19
(Including U.S. Excise Tax) and Seven Daily Worker Silverware certificates.

Unit Consists of:
1 Dinner Knife (Stainless steel blade)
2 Teaspoons
1 Dinner Fork
1 Salad Fork
1 Round Bowl Soup Spoon

Comparative retail value
$3.00

Roger's A-1 Plus Silverware

with a Lifetime Guarantee by Oneida, Ltd.

By special arrangements with ONEIDA, Ltd., makers of WM. A. ROGERS fine silverware, the Daily Worker now offers you an unusual opportunity to equip your home with quality silver at a specially reduced price. The silverware carries a lifetime guarantee.

Beginning Monday, January 12th, the Daily Worker will publish Silverware Certificates every day. Seven Certificates, plus $1.19, entitles readers to a complete silver service for one! A practical luxury brought within the reach of every host and hostess!

In six weeks Daily Worker readers can obtain a service for six at a total cost of $7.14, although the regular retail value is approximately $18.00. There is no limit to the number of units available to readers.

MAIL
To receive these units by mail, add 10 cents to certificates and remittance to cover cost of postage.

Watch for the first certificate on
MONDAY, JANUARY 12th
and every day thereafter in the
DAILY AND SUNDAY WORKER
50 EAST 13th STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 13th St., New York, N. Y.
President—Louis F. Budenz
Vice-President—Howard C. Boldt
Secretary-Treasurer—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954
Cable Address: "Daiwork," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau, Room 954, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.

RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)

	3 months	6 months	1 year
DAILY and SUNDAY WORKER	$3.75	$6.75	$12.00
DAILY WORKER	3.00	5.75	10.00
SUNDAY WORKER	.75	1.25	2.00

(Manhattan and Bronx)

DAILY and SUNDAY WORKER	$4.25	$8.25	$15.00
DAILY WORKER	3.25	6.50	12.00
SUNDAY WORKER	1.00	1.75	3.00

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1942

The President's Summons To Total Victory

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S message to Congress on America's plan for winning the war will cause acute discomfort in Berlin and Tokio. It was a fighting speech, and it was backed up by a realistic plan to produce the war machine that will smash the Axis in collaboration with our allies, Britain, the Soviet Union, China and the conquered countries.

The President's speech rang with the reiterated emphasis that this is one single fight of the united nations, demanding a unified strategy, and a world front to bring it to victory.

Brushing aside the propaganda efforts of confusion-makers and appeasers, the President pointed his finger at the arch-enemy—Hitler—and located the main citadel of the treacherous foe where it really is—in Nazi Germany.

Having set America firmly on this sound course, President Roosevelt struck another resounding blow at the Axis and its friends when he proclaimed America's goal as follows:

"The end of militarism in Germany, Japan and Italy."

"Most certainly we shall not settle for less."

"No compromise," he added, "can end this war . . ."

America's goal is **"total victory,"** he said.

* * *

IN DRIVING forward toward "total victory," the President said our goal is "the objective of smashing the militarism imposed by war lords upon their enslaved peoples—of liberating subjugated nations—of establishing and securing freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear everywhere in the world," and for this he outlined a great plan of armaments. To gain peace, the war must be won. Before peace must come total victory.

And so for this year, the President demands that America create additions to our fighting machine of 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, and 20,000 anti-aircraft guns.

This great fund of weapons we will place in the hands of our own fighting forces, in the hands of our allies, and in the hands of the peoples of Europe who are eager to use them against Nazi conquerors and Nazi-serving Quislings.

Realizing that Hitler still counts on disrupting the united powers, Roosevelt warned wisely that **"We must guard against divisions among ourselves and among all the other united nations . . ."** He warned against the Nazi trick **"with which Hitler divided France from Britain."** Against the twin Hitler auxiliaries, complacency and defeatism, Roosevelt also urged America to guard itself. The Lindbergh and Norman Thomas cliques, and the journalist baiters of Britain and the Soviet Union, will feel the lash of these rebukes.

* * *

THUS, the President summoned the country to prepare for the battle and for victory. His production plan, and his frank declaration that **"American armed forces must be used at any place in the world where it seems advisable"** confront America with great duties.

In forging the solid national unity required for these great goals, a prime requisite is to call forth American labor's creative capacities and its readiness to serve. To do this, it is necessary that labor shall be given a greater share in the councils of the Government and of industry. The labor movement, the working people, have a mighty contribution to make in speeding production and strengthening the country's war effort.

Also, to protect America's fighting ability, the health and well-being of the working people needs zealous care against those who would undermine our victory by undermining the people's physical fitness. The pledge against racial discrimination carried out in practice can help rout the enemy, within as well as without. The protection and extension of democracy is a keen weapon for victory.

The President steers the country toward a long and arduous battle. He answers those who would betray America by "business as usual" and by sighs for half-victories which merely cloak submission to the heel of Hitler. He reveals the unity of the world fight. The American people are ready to shoulder the cost of the victory, whatever that cost may be.

Time to Stop Hounding Bridges

• The unanimous recommendation of the Board of Immigration Appeals should be the signal for ending once and for all the shameless persecution of that outstanding union leader, Harry Bridges.

The outrageous scheming by FBI and shipowners year after year to deprive the West Coast workers of their leaders, should now be halted. America should be proud of a man like Bridges and should give him the opportunity he has long been seeking to become a full-fledged citizen.

It is amazing how much constructive work Bridges has accomplished while having to devote so much time and effort to defending himself against a flock of conscienceless schemers and perjurors. Let the hounding of Bridges stop and permit him to exercise to the full the talents which he has already displayed in the struggle against fascism and in the planning for the war effort of the country.

•

Some Progress—But Still A Long Way to Go

• The appointment of a joint employer-labor committee on converting auto plants to military production is no doubt the first time that labor has been consulted on industrial problems of such a magnitude and of such importance to the country.

The appointment of the committee by the OPM is at least a formal repudiation by the government of the theory advanced by certain employers that labor should have no say in the actual administration of war production.

Nevertheless, only the first step has been made toward that full participation by labor which the war requires. The committee that has been set up still has only advisory powers. Meanwhile, behind the scenes, according to press reports, certain of the auto manufacturers are still said to be seeking agreement with OPM officials to continue their old "business as usual" course of producing commercial cars.

The scandalous record of the auto industry to date in its failure to convert its plants to war work, is itself proof that labor must be permitted not only to advise but to help in the making of binding decisions.

The appointment of the employer-labor committee, though progress, is still a far cry from the plan advanced by Reuther and other UAW leaders. The government has only moved a little way in the direction of the Murray Industry Council Plan for all war industries.

Yet time is short. We are already in the midst of war with powerful and treacherous foes. The country cannot afford to have still more time lost before some plan like the Murray plan is adopted and labor is fully represented on every single government body, from the Cabinet down, that is concerned with speeding and strengthening the war program.

•

Three Years Ago Today

• Three years ago today—Jan. 7, 1939—was a stirring day in American labor's struggle against injustice and persecution. That was the day when the long up-hill battle for Tom Mooney's freedom was finally crowned with success and Tom walked out of prison a free man.

Today—three years later—Mooney himself is deep in another battle for justice, this time not for himself but for Earl Browder. As chairman of the Citizens' Committee to Free Browder, Mooney has been instrumental in rallying hundreds upon hundreds of unions and local labor bodies behind the cause of Browder's freedom.

Today on the anniversary of the victory of 1939, it is fitting to congratulate Mooney and all the workers and other public-minded citizens who fought in his behalf. But it is also fitting on this day for all of us to take our stand next to Mooney and resolve to work untiringly now for the immediate release of that sterling anti-fascist leader, Earl Browder.

Buy an extra copy of today's

Daily Worker

Bring it to a friend or shopmate

Make that extra copy of the Daily Worker part of your regular reading habit

Text of Minor's Speech at Garden

Following is the full text of the speech of Robert Minor, acting secretary of the Communist Party, at the Lenin Memorial Meeting at Madison Square Garden, Monday:

My Fellow Americans:

The anniversary of Lenin ought to be an occasion not only to pay respect to his memory, but, in doing so, to drive home some practical observations that may be useful to our country in a moment of great danger.

The United States is now in a military alliance with Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and many other nations. We are pledged to fight shoulder to shoulder with these nations until we accomplish the military destruction of the Hitler Axis, and to have no peace or thought of making peace until that job is done.

We are Americans. To be an American is a very important thing. We are very proud of being Americans. In the kind of a world we live in, each country has to depend upon its own people to decide its fate and to defend its life, its national existence, its independence, when it is in danger. Each nation must depend upon men and women who are proud of their country, its culture and freedom and strength, and who are determined to preserve it as a proud and free and independent nation. This is true in Yugoslavia, in Greece, in Poland, in Norway, Denmark, Holland, France, and it is true in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Certainly it is also true of our country, the United States, and of all the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Let us consider the present war situation from the point of view of the need to preserve the life, the culture and the safety of the United States.

The present war could conceivably end in the destruction of the United States, at least its destruction as a great and independent Republic. Beyond doubt the aims of the great military alliance of Nazi Germany, fascist Italy and Japan include the reduction of the United States to a position very much like that which is occupied today by Vichy France. Many people are slow to realize this fact because it seems unreasonable to think that the greatest, the richest, the most technically advanced country in the world might, by sudden, overwhelming military violence, be reduced to enslavement under the heel of a hideous foreign dictatorship built on political principles resurrected from the Dark Ages. But it is a fact. The flag of the medieval Axis dictatorship is now flying over Manila; foreign armies are marching across the graves of fallen American and Filipino soldiers and sailors, and closing in upon a heroic little American and Filipino garrison at Corregidor; and for the first time in 127 years foreign warships are firing upon and sinking American ships within sight of the American mainland.

If there are any in this audience who still believe that it is all an idle fantasy, they had better wake up very quickly.

* * *

Because of this mortal danger the United States last week entered into a Union of Nations. The Union of Nations is in the first place an alliance for mutual military and naval action for the purpose of destroying the Hitler state and the German-Japanese-Italian Axis, and thereby to prevent the enslavement of the entire world to the kind of foreign military dictatorship that is holding forth at Paris today.

In this mortal combat our allies are necessary to us. They are good allies, strong and brave. For instance, Great Britain. Now, we have been bitter critics of the British policy during past years. But in this audience are many veterans of the Lincoln Battalion who fought Hitler in Spain four and five years ago side by side with heroic British volunteers; and I am sure that they will be the first to say that we are proud to fight now in a just war side by side with the people of the whole British Commonwealth of Nations. We are proud of the courageous deeds of our British, Canadian, Australian, South African and Indian brothers on every battlefield of land and sea.

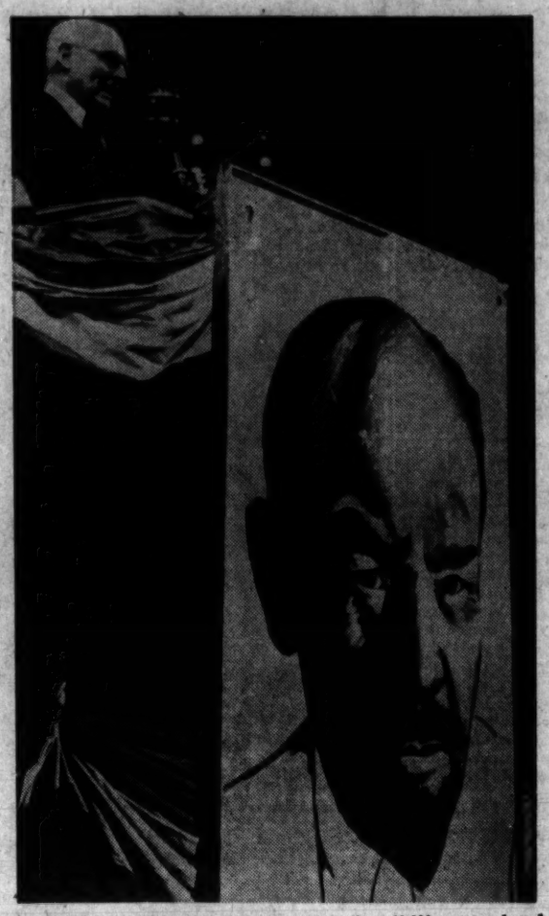
We are particularly proud today of our heroic ally, China. For ten years China has been fighting with a courage that has seldom been equalled among the wars of nations for their own preservation. Our country would be in less danger now if we had formed our alliance with China ten years ago just as it was said in burning, eloquent words, first and foremost of all, by Earl Browder. But now that we have at last begun to share in the honor and the glory of China's heroic fight for freedom, we will try to show that America can be worthy of such an ally.

•

The biggest and strongest of all of our allies, and the one therefore upon whose cooperation with us the strength of our country most depends, is the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Red Army of the Soviet Union has proven itself to be the strongest instrument for the common defense of civilization. Against great superiority of military equipment—which Hitler was able to throw against Soviet Russia because he had at his disposal all of the resources of Continental Europe—the Red Army has been able to stand, although everyone freely admits that no other army in the world would have been able to do so.

The safety of our country and the victory over the Axis depend upon the strength of the unreserved enthusiasm of cooperation of our country with its allies. Every military man knows that the Axis can triumph over the United States if it can succeed in breaking up the alliance of the United States with its powerful friends among the nations.

The greatest hope of the German government for weakening this cooperation of the United States with its own friends is the hope of playing upon the class hatred and fantastic prejudices that have been built up against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in this country during all of the 25 years since the Soviet Republic was founded by the Russian Revolution. This has always been the game of reaction against every new state that has come into the world. It was true of the French Revolution, and of the American Revolution.



At Lenin Memorial: More than 19,000 persons heard Robert Minor, Acting Secretary of the Communist Party, call for an all-out effort in the defeat of the Axis at the Lenin Memorial mass meeting at Madison Square Garden on Monday night. The huge throng cheered the leader's appeal for the release of Earl Browder. —Daily Worker Photo

One of the most effective of all the propaganda lies was the story that was told in Paris and London and Washington—the lie that resulted in the wrecking of Continental Europe and the enslavement of 100,000,000 men — the lie that the Red Army of the Soviet Union was "weak" and "undisciplined" and that the Red Air Fleet was "the weakest and most inefficient in the world." With the use of that lie the German government induced France and England to give up a mutual relationship with the Soviet Union upon which both France and England depended for the preservation of their very lives. Well, I don't have to dwell on that now. The Red Army and the Red Air Fleet have proven themselves to be the strongest in the world, the most efficient, the most skillfully led, the most resourceful in battle, the most capable in defending our common heritage of civilization. We Americans look upon their example and we are inspired, knowing that Americans can do as well as any people in the world.

Is it not clear that if the Red Army and Air Force of the Soviet Union had been what Lindbergh said they were—then all mankind would now be in desperate straits?

A few days ago Mr. Wendell L. Willkie made a very interesting radio address in which he said:

"Never—and I say it to you in measured words — never has there existed such hope for mankind as there exists today."

Mr. Willkie's words are true. There is hope, and it is hope for all mankind. But why? How does it happen that this hope exists in spite of all the blood and ruin? Of course this hope exists because of the heroism and self-sacrifice that is in the hearts and minds of all peoples, including the American people. But if that great Army in Soviet Russia had not held on the 2,000-mile front—if that Army had broken and allowed Hitler's juggernaut of hell to pass through—I don't believe that any American could feel like saying just now what Mr. Willkie said.

Today every freedom-loving people in the world knows that its greatest good fortune lies in the fact that the Red Army holds.

•

But other lies about the Soviet Union continue to be told by those who wish to weaken our confidence and therefore the strength of our action against Hitler.

It is persistently said that the Soviet Union was an "ally" of Nazi Germany during the first period of the war. Is it not clear that if that had been true—then the whole of Europe, Asia and Africa would have been at the disposal of such a powerful force?—that is, if we can even for a moment commit the intellectual indecency of imagining such a combination possible. There are some people who are repeating this indecent lie now, as a matter of business, and not to the benefit of our country. The Soviet Union never was and never could have been an "ally" of Nazi Germany.

Much prejudice has been instilled by propaganda against the form of government of the Soviet Union, which is known by the historical term the "dictatorship of the proletariat." I don't want to make the slightest reservation on the fact that the government of Soviet Russia is indeed a dictatorship of the proletariat. And I will not go into any theoretical discussion about it. I will only point out that every government that has ever been set up by a modern democratic revolution has as a matter of course taken a transitional form of dictatorship. Let's remember now that the stern measures taken by our own government during the American Revolution, that were necessary for the throwing off of the old form and the building of the new American Republic, were denounced in just as bitter terms as the government of Soviet Russia which just as necessarily took on a form of democratic dictatorship by the masses of the people over the former propertied classes. I think it will be necessary for us Americans to follow the example of Earl Browder a little bit better than we have been following it, and to dig up and publish the facts of our own American history that deal with this question. In fact, I think we will have to publish a letter written by General William Tecumseh Sherman to President Lincoln during the American Civil War, in which General Sherman explained to Lincoln that it would be utterly impossible to get rid once and for all of the whole slave system in the South, and to establish democracy there, without the use of the sternest dictatorial measures. Along with that letter, which Lincoln wanted to print, and which General Sherman modestly begged him not to print, I think we will have to publish a more complete story of the denunciations of Lincoln for the dictatorial methods that were necessary for the establishment of democracy in the United States through the eradication of slavery. And the fact that we Americans were not ruthless enough in eradicating that slavery and all of its traces is responsible for many of the imperfections in the democracy of our country.

The denunciations of the Soviet Union as being "not democratic" come especially from politicians in states like South Carolina and Texas, where 75 to 90 per cent of the population are deprived of the vote, where the whole Negro population is barred from human rights.

•

All the world knows now—at least the common people do, everywhere—that the form of government of the Soviet Union is not only the form that the Soviet peoples chose for themselves and defend with their lives, but that the strength and capacity of that government has proven itself to be the greatest good fortune of the democracy of the whole world. If the government of the Soviet Union had not been powerful and capable in military action, the plight of democracy throughout the world would be nothing less than desperate.

Many false denunciations of our present ally arose around the famous Moscow trials, for which the Soviet Union was said to be "persecuting" the Trotzkyites.

But how glad the peoples of the world should be that the Bukharins and Rykovs, the Zinovievs, Krestinskys, Radeks and Rakovskys are not now in a position to act as Hitler's fifth column, that the Tukhachevskys are not now in positions to control and sabotage the Red Army!

To think of the consequences to our own country if eight of the foremost positions as commanders of the Red Army were now some of these Trotzkyites who confessed they were in the pay and under orders of the German General Staff!

But other lies continue. There is the lie about "persecution of religion" by the Socialist State. The fact is that the Soviet Union had no more than to copy from the First Article of the Bill of Rights of the American Constitution that provision for the separation of church and state which every modern people has found the first necessity of religious freedom. The Soviet Republic abolished the ancient feudal monopoly by the Czarist church by exactly the constitutional provision that the United States had been the first to bring into the world. Shameless men such as Martin Dies and Hearst and Father Coughlin are repeating this Hitler propaganda about "bleeding martyrs" of religion being "persecuted" in the country of the greatest religious freedom of the world—a country whose only act on the subject of religion and the church has been to apply the principles of the American Constitution to their own problems a good deal more consistently and effectively than we have applied them ourselves.

But the common sense of all the world's plain men and women, and to every village parson and priest, it is clear now that their religious freedom depends upon and is bound up with the victory of the gallant and incredibly heroic army of the Soviet Union—the first, the strongest force upon which the whole of mankind now justifiably calls—

"To defend life, liberty, independence and religious freedom, and to preserve human rights and justice in their own lands as well as other lands."

For the sake of our own country we have to try to put an end to the successful lying against our allies.

* * *

Our job is the defense of our country, and the first means of defending it is to consolidate the collective strength of the alliance of our country with those powerful nations together with whom we can be invincible.

That is the reason why we take the occasion of Lenin's anniversary to speak so much of the great state founded by Lenin and by his great successor, Joseph Stalin—a state which at the present time bears the heaviest burden of the war upon which the life of our American Republic depends.

•

How did it happen that the present war alliance which was, as President Roosevelt says, directed "against the free world, particularly against Great Britain, France and the United States," was formed under the rather queer name of "Anti-Comintern" Pact?

There can be only one answer: It was called by that queer and false name in order to enable the fifth column to operate in behalf of Nazi Germany in the United States, Great Britain and France by means of "red-baiting"; to enable a Doriot, a Michelin and a Petain in France, a Mosley and a Bedford in England, a Laura Ingalls and a Martin Dies in the United States, to pursue a policy to the benefit of Nazi Germany under the protection of the class hatred they could arouse with childish lies about the danger of the "reds" in the labor movement. By these agents of Hitler-like reaction the century-old international solidarity of labor is distorted into the same old moth-eaten bogy of "Communist conspiracy" that Allen Pinkerton used in the 1870's and 1880's, in shaking down employers and tracking down trade-unionists, and which Hitler's governor-general of occupied France is now using under the term "Judeo-Bolshevism" for the wholesale murder of Frenchmen who love France.

The choice of the name "Anti-Comintern" for the war pact against the United States was Hitler's contribution to the work of Martin Dies in the United States. The same political shysterism that was used to cover up that war pact against the United States continues to be in use today as an instrument for the reactionaries in Congress for the weakening and disruption of the national front of the American people.

We must not fail to see that the national unity for defense of our country cannot be successfully maintained except as the national unity of a democratic country. We must learn the lesson of all of Europe—that modern democracy cannot defend itself unless it includes within itself a powerful trade union movement united and determined that this democracy shall not be destroyed and the freedom of political organization of the workers, and that this includes and cannot but include the Communist Party as an inseparable part, an organic part of the labor movement.

The national unity cannot exist as a vital reality without the labor movement.

It is logical that those who most ardently befriended Hitler in our country are exactly those who advance the theory that political reaction at home is the inevitable accompaniment of war. It is these reactionaries who try to weaken the unity of the nation. They say the United States must follow the example of the Hitler government at least to the extent of imprisoning the great and good American—the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States—Earl Browder. Everyone is coming to realize that unjust imprisonment of the foremost leader of the Communist Party is supported most ardently by those who hate labor and love Hitler. America does not agree with these reactionaries. More and more every day the American trade unions, which are the most democratic voice in America, are coming to see the fraud that is being put up against them, and are demanding the release of Earl Browder.

Let me recommend that every trade unionist in this tremendous meeting make it his business to see that your trade unions demand that American democracy strengthen itself by the act of liberation of that good and wise American leader, Earl Browder.

The shame of Browder's imprisonment must be erased for the sake of our country.

All who love America and America's cause, all who seriously want to bring about the defeat of the Nazi drive for enslavement must intelligently stand firm for the preservation and building up of the powerful American trade union movement which is just as indispensable a means of national defense of a modern democratic country as the Army, the Navy and the Air Force are.

•

The giant American industry, which is without an equal in the whole world, is the only industry that now can supply to Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China additional weapons for the war. It goes without saying that the activity of the American trade union movement is necessary to get production for the war. We American workers are proud to say that the finest and fastest bombing planes that we have ever seen are now being turned out of American factories and are being sent to Great Britain, to the Soviet Union and to China. Every warplane is made by proud American trade union members who know

(Continued on Page 7)

CONSTANT READER

The New York Times Reviews Ex-Ambassador Davies' New Book, 'Mission to Moscow'

By SENDER GARLIN

THE NEW YORK TIMES Book Review set one of its most experienced bloodhounds on the trail of the former U. S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, Joseph E. Davies. In assigning William Henry Chamberlin to review Mr. Davies' remarkable new book, "Mission to Moscow," the Times editors apparently felt that if anyone could "get" Mr. Davies it would be Chamberlain. The former Moscow correspondent strained, puffed and sweated in his valiant attempt to break down the credibility of Mr. Davies' eloquent testimony on the Soviet Union. But I don't think he succeeded in delivering the goods.

Like a clever prosecutor who confronts a defendant with no previous record of convictions, Mr. Chamberlin is impelled to make certain acknowledgments about the former ambassador to Moscow. "Mr. Davies," he writes, "obviously possessed some useful qualities which the professional diplomat sometimes lacks: open-mindedness, willingness to learn from all sources of information . . . and all-around interest in the life of the country to which he was accredited."

These are all admirable traits, and it is pity that Mr. Chamberlin and some of the other anti-Soviet "experts" cannot boast of similar qualities.

• • •

Having made acknowledgements that only the most stupid and venomous would find it difficult to deny, Mr. Chamberlin then proceeds to sharpen his stilleto. He makes much ado about one or two minor slips in Mr. Davies' Russian vocabulary. He implies that this invalidates the ambassador's judgment. Even more imperfect is Lord Beaverbrook's and Harry Hopkins's knowledge of the Russian language. Yet their testimony about Soviet military resistance to the Nazis, economic life in the USSR, and the quality of Soviet leadership is most impressive. Mr. Chamberlin did not give Lindbergh a test in Russian grammar before peddling his pernicious propaganda.

Mr. Chamberlin is the gentleman who reviewed Jan Valtin's "Out of the Night" for the New York Times. It received the same prominent place of honor on page one of the Book Section as Mr. Davies's book. But there was one major difference in the handling of the two books. Mr. Chamberlin's discussion of Valtin's "Out of the Sewer" was a complete, unequivocal and unbridled rave.

Mr. Chamberlin reveals an attitude of complete acceptance toward the writings of a professional ex-Gestapo agent, but he confronts the private letters and official State documents of an American ambassador with a sneering skepticism.

The reason for this will be apparent when the reader recalls that Mr. Chamberlin is the author of a book on the Soviet Union which the Hearst press found serviceable as a serial in its pages. More recently, the temper of Mr. Chamberlin's political ideas was revealed in the New York Times Book Review section of Nov. 30, 1941, where a reviewer summarized his ideas of the present-day world as follows:

"William Henry Chamberlin thinks that Western sanity should have contrived to set Hitler and Stalin at each other's throats in 1939."

Marvelous! Thus we see Mr. William Henry Chamberlin as a blood brother to Neville Chamberlain, the arch scoundrel of Munich. He shows himself a devotee of the plan which resulted in the conquest of 28 countries by Hitler and the unfolding of the treacherous attack upon the United States.

Small wonder that Chamberlin finds it hard to acknowledge the stubborn truths presented in Ambassador Davies' revealing book!

• • •

The Times reviewer is so hard put to challenge the validity of "Mission to Moscow" that he tries to wipe out History. Mr. Davies he says, "asserts with more assurance than available factual evidence would seem to warrant that Russia would have fought for Czechoslovakia in 1938." Here it is not a problem of accepting the word of Mr. Chamberlin against that of Maxim Litvinoff and the Soviet Government. Such a choice would be simple enough. There is the added testimony of Dr. Edouard Benes, former president of the Czechoslovakian Republic, who, in an interview with Erika Mann in Chicago, stated categorically that the Soviet armies were ready to march to the assistance of his people had his government requested it.

The hub of Mr. Davies' book is that the Soviet Union rid itself of Hitler's Fifth Column when it ferreted out the traitors who were later condemned in the famous Treason Trials.

This—as Mr. Davies makes abundantly clear in his book—not only saved the Soviet Union, but proved a blessing to the people of the United States, since it gave America the possibility of uniting with the Soviet Union and Britain to crush the common enemy.

This is a bitter pill for certain people to swallow. Hence Mr. Chamberlin must provide a bright answer. This explanation of the Trials, says the Times reviewer, "raises more questions than it answers. . . . It does not, for instance, explain the motivation of the many treason and sabotage trials which took place in the Soviet Union before Hitler came to power."

This is like saying that the apprehending of Axis Fifth Columnists in the U. S. in 1942 would not "explain the motivation" of the treason of Benedict Arnold, Dr. Benjamin Rush and the other traitors of the American Revolution!

Hitler's Fifth Column campaign in the USSR was the best organized and most dangerous that the Soviet Government had to cope with since 1917. But from the first days of its existence, the USSR was surrounded by enemies who sent their agents into the Land of Socialism. Nor were all the agents sent in from abroad. As the Promparty and Shachti trials revealed, there were counter-revolutionary elements within the Soviet Union who cooperated with anti-Soviet groups and exiled Czarist cliques.

• • •

When Mr. Chamberlin declares that "only a future historian with more indisputable facts . . . can pronounce a judgment as to whether the Soviet regime gained or lost, on balance, through the purges . . . of the ablest and most distinguished Soviet political, economic and military leaders," he is revealing the crassest intellectual dishonesty. The very form of his statement shows that he is not waiting for "a future historian" to render his judgment. The fact is, Mr. Chamberlin is rendering his own judgment—in the negative—to his own rhetorical question.

Events have proved the wisdom of Soviet policy in dealing with traitors. Millions throughout the world, watching with ever-growing wonder and admiration the great battle that the Red Armies are giving the Nazis, have become convinced that such powerful resistance to the Nazis would have been impossible had not the Russians—in the words of Ambassador Davies—"cleansed its house of treason."

But Mr. Chamberlin, it seems, prefers to cling to his discredited theories in a manner calculated to disrupt the world front against the Axis.

He would sacrifice the country to his bigotry.

Budenz: WHOM, 11 P. M.

"Children in Wartime," talk on WABC, 3:45 P. M. . . . Excerpts from "La Boheme" with Jan Peerce at 10:15 P.M., WABC.

• • •

8:30-WMCA—Three Marketeers
WEAF—Market Basket
WJZ—Breakfast Club—Variety
10:00-WOR—Food Talk—Alfred McCann
WNYC—Under Thirty—Interview
WQXR—Column of the Air
11:00-WJZ—Eleanor Nash—Fashions
WOR—Trans-Radio News
WABC—Treat-Time—Variety
WQXR—Other People's Business
11:15-WOR—Bessie Beatty—Woman's Hour
11:30-WJZ—Prescott Presents—Variety
WQXR—Symphonic Interlude
11:45-WNYC—You and Your Health—Talk
12:00-WMCA—Magic Carpet
WEAF—News
WABC—Kate Smith Speaks
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WQXR—Luncheon Concert
12:30-WEAF—Nellie Revell Presents—Interviews
WJZ—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Trans-Radio News
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WNYC—Missing Persons; Your City and Defense
WQXR—Your Request Program
1:15-WJZ—Between the Bookends with Ted Malone
1:30-WNYC—Metropolitan Revue
2:00-WOR—Martha Deane
WNYC—News; Opera Matinee
2:15-WOR—News; Beauty Talk
WQXR—U.S. Army Program
3:00-WQXR—Dance Time
3:15-WABC—News for Women
3:45-WABC—Children Are Also People—Talk
4:00-WMCA—News
WABC—Songs of the Centuries
WQXR—Symphonic Matinee
4:15-WJZ—Club Matinee
4:45-WABC—News
5:00-WJZ—Adventure Stories—Children's Program
WNYC—Music for Young People
5:30-WOR—Jack Armstrong—Children's
WNYC—Tomorrow's Edition—College Students
6:00-WOR—Uncle Don—Children's Program
WABC—News
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:15-WJZ—Sports
6:30-WEAF—Hollywood News Girl
WOR—Trans-Radio News
WABC—Frank Parker, Tenor
6:45-WOR—Here's Morgan
WABC—World Today
7:00-WOR—Sports
7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WABC—Lanny Ross, Tenor
7:30-WEAF—We Present—Musical Variety
WJZ—Muggsy Spanier and His Orchestra
7:45-WMCA—News Commentator
8:00-WEAF—The Thin Man
WJZ—Quiz Kids
WABC—Big Town—Edward G. Robinson
WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WMCA—News
WEAF—Plantation Party—Variety
WOR—Treasure Hunt
9:00-WEAF—Eddie Cantor—Variety
WJZ—Basin Street Society—Guests
WOR—News
WABC—Fred Allen and Co.—Andy Devine, Guest
9:30-WQXR—Orchestra Series
10:00-WEAF—Kay Kyser's College
WJZ—Melody Hour—Vivian della Chiesa, Conrad Thibault, Black's Orchestra
WOR—Foreign News Analyst
WABC—Glenn Miller
10:15-WOR—Spotlight Bands—Jan Garber, Guest
WABC—Great Moments in Music
10:30-WJZ—News Here and Abroad
WOR—Jerry Wayne and Orchestra
11:00-WHOM (1480)—Daily Worker Newscast
WMCA—News; Amateur Night in Harlem
WQXR—Just Music
11:15-WEAF—Music You Want

Shostakovich Completes Seventh Symphony, Dedicated to Victors

Wrote First Three Movements in Besieged City

By Azogolevets
(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

KUIBYSHEV, Jan 6.—It has been my good fortune to be among the privileged few who were first to hear Shostakovich's Seventh Symphony. The composer recently completed orchestration of the fourth and final movement and played it for us on the piano as we followed the score.

Some weeks before, he played the first three movements to a narrow circle of musicians, prefacing it with a brief talk on his conception of the work and the circumstances in which it had been written. The symphony was inspired by the war. The first three movements were written in September before the composer left besieged Leningrad, the city of his residence. He wrote the fourth movement in Kuibyshev.

"To People Who Forge Our Successes"

The Seventh Symphony is a patriotic piece of music inspired by the composer's wrath and hatred for fascism. It is a work of philosophical depth, infused with love for man. The first movement (Sonata Allegro) is dedicated to the common people "who forge our victories and our successes," as the composer himself put it. This movement, he said, is something in the nature of antithesis to Richard Strauss' "Simphonica Comestica." And indeed, while the latter is a picture of the life of Vienna burghers, Shostakovich deals with a different sort of human material and he finds a musical language which, in his opinion, is simple and convincing enough to reach the people he is addressing.

DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH

Into the cloudless halcyon world of the first movement bursts the thunderbolt of war. The composer has carefully guarded his symphony from any pitfalls of naturalism. He has poured new and original content into the form of the conventional symphony. He brought the sternness and relentlessness of war into his music. In the scherzo (second movement) and adagio (third movement) the composer lapses into a reminiscent, pensive mood.

It Is a New Shostakovich

It is a new Shostakovich we see here and it seems to us that we are standing on the brink of a new discovery. In this music, autobiographical perhaps, the composer elevates human emotion to heights of generalization and he expresses himself in a language that, while being preeminently original, is at the same time the quintessence of the best in the world of musical culture.

The symphony is a long one, 52 minutes. We waited breathlessly for the fourth movement which we knew carried the promise of victory and when it came it surpassed our greatest expectations. Original organ point is the foundation of the structure, a sort of magic portal leading to the new world, wondrous, glorious and at the same time a stern world. Yet, you feel with the composer that victory will be on the side of progress. These are merely first impressions. I am certain that hundreds of pages will yet be written about this Seventh Symphony composed by a brilliant artist and ardent patriot.

Composer Was Inspired by Hate For Fascism

Creating the Hero of Our Time

(This is the second and concluding installment of Ralph Fox's essay on the contemporary novelist's task in the creation of heroic character. The essay is from Fox's book, "The Novel and the People," (International Publishers). We welcome comment from readers and writers on the issues raised by Fox's discussion.—Editor's Note.)

By Ralph Fox

In our modern novel both hero and villain have died. Personality no longer exists except in iridescent cuttings pasted on the microscope slide. Such cuttings are often exceedingly curious, interesting or beautiful, but they are not living men and women. With the destruction of personality replaced by the average individual in the average situation, or by an aspect of a personality mechanically isolated in a part of his consciousness, has gone the destruction of the novel's structure, its epic character. Man is no longer the individual will in conflict with other wills and personalities, for to-day all conflict must be overshadowed by the immense social conflicts shaking and transforming modern life, and so conflict also disappears from the novel, being replaced by subjective struggles, sexual intrigues, or abstract discussion.

To Express Personality Need World Outlook

In place of a unified philosophical outlook that was maintained with some success (despite the divergent trends of materialism and idealism) from the Renaissance to Kant, from the sixteenth to the end of the eighteenth century, there has come a complete collapse of any unified world outlook, a philosophical eclecticism, the decadent pseudo-philosophies of will and intuition of Nietzche and Bergson, the erotic mysticism of Freud, the subjective idealism of the various neo-Kantian schools, and finally the denial of the human reason, the renunciation of the Renaissance and of humanism, which are the inevitable outcome of this philosophical decadence, itself only a reflection of the desperate agonies of political counter-revolution. Our civilization began with Erasmus, Rabelais and Montaigne. It ends with the return to mediaevalism, the doctrines of blood and race, with religious and erotic mysticism, Spengler, Otman Spann, Freud and the rest. The grand first declaration of independence of the individual becomes in our time no more than a declaration of the death of the individual in the name of the sanctity of individualism.

In the absence of a world outlook, of an understanding of life, no full and free expression of human personality is possible. The novel cannot find new life, humanism cannot be reborn, until such an outlook has been attained. That outlook to-day can only be the outlook of dialectical materialism, giving birth in art to a new Socialist realism. Marx and Engels in their book "The Holy Family," written as long as 1844, pointed out that humanism to-day has no meaning apart from Socialism. "If man constructs all his knowledge, perception etc., from the world of sense and his experience in the world of sense, then it follows that it is a question of so arranging the empirical world that he experiences the truly human in it, that he becomes accustomed to experiencing himself as a human being. . . . French, English socialism and Communism represented this coincidence of humanism and materialism in the realm of practice."

More than one reader will no doubt have objected as he read this argument that the generalisations are altogether too sweeping. Do we really have no creative writing (in this highest sense of imaginative creation of human character) in "Ulysses" or "Swann's Way"? Did not Wells in his early work, for all his own modest denials, succeed in giving us character, and Lawrence, and has not Huxley?

Proust, Wells, Lawrence, Huxley

It is true that in the character of Bloom we do get from Joyce a human personality. But Bloom is the only character in Ulysses. Daedalus has not much more flesh and blood to him than Conrad's Marlowe, the various Dubliners encountered in that Odyssey of a day are simply reminiscences from the author's circle of acquaintance, good description, shrewd analysis, but not created characters. And Bloom himself, is this really a picture of a man? Perhaps it is 90 per cent of a man, photographed rather than created, yet it is most certainly not what the author would have us believe it to be, a man abstracted and made into a symbol of all the "plain men" about whom we hear so much today. Yet not quite. Flaubert did not know anything about the modern psychological discovery of man's subconscious. Joyce did, and one cannot help thinking that it has not been altogether to his advantage. Flaubert, after all, though he was deprived by time of the new revelation of Freud, had at least read, enjoyed and understood Rabelais. Joyce had only hated the Jesuits.

Nor, I think, can Proust claim a much greater success than Joyce. True, he understands men and women better, but these world-weary ghosts in the Paris drawing-room are still only shadows. Some critics have suggested that Proust is not a novelist at all, but an essayist, a modern Montaigne. There is some truth in this, if we overlook the comparison with Montaigne. Proust cannot claim a place among the master novelists because he lacks the most important qualification, he has not mastered life with sufficient intensity to make his people live a complete life of their own, a life in which you can ask them any question and force an answer.

With Wells, Lawrence and Huxley, we are on a lower level. Kipps, Mr. Polly and the rest are little more than idealised projections of their own creator and such pathos as they have is his rather than their own. Huxley, I feel, has much in common with Wells, the same passion for ideas which gives a vitality to his books that they would never derive from their characters alone, the same interest in science and the same inability to come to any satisfactory conclusion with the hard facts of life in the contemporary world. He is, indeed, what Wells would have been if he had gone to Eton and Oxford instead of to Bromley Grammar School and South Kensington.

Lawrence has little claim to be considered a novelist at all, for after the brilliant beginning of "Sons and Lovers" and "The Rainbow," he abandoned novel writing altogether for those strange, beautiful and mystical poems in prose which are the bulk of his stories and tales. Here are no men and women of flesh and blood, but simply moods. Compare, for example, "The Rainbow" with its deplorable sequel "Women in Love." Who would ever believe that the abstractions of the latter novel had any relation at all to the passionate sisters in the first book? And how pale, how lifeless, is even that early theme of love and marriage in "The Rainbow" compared with Tolstoi's treatment of the same subject in the marriage of Levine and Kitty!

Something happened to Lawrence after writing "The Rainbow" which completely destroyed his creative ability. His significance for the modern novelist, I think, lies not at all in his prophetic nonsense about the primitive, but in the fact that he was the last writer to appreciate English country and the beauty of the English earth. One cannot, however, think passionately even about English country and the English earth if one is unable to see that this earth is not free, that the heritage of every Englishman is being wantonly deformed and destroyed by a tiny group of ignorant and conscienceless landlords. Hardy had the ability to see this and Lawrence had not, so, though Lawrence wrote better English, it is Hardy's vision of the English country which is more compelling.

What Men Should Literature Create?

It is the central task of the contemporary novelist to restore man to the place that belongs to him in the novel, to put in a complete picture of man, to understand and imaginatively re-create every phase of the personality of contemporary man. Man's consciousness is extended, it is bursting free of the bonds imposed on it by capitalist society, it is desirous of using all the wonderful opportunities modern life puts at its disposal through the growth of rapid communication by land and air, through the development of cinema, wireless and television, through the possibility of living in houses whence vile and degrading labor has been abolished. It cannot yet do these things. Only a very few men, the masters of the capitalist world, can use the wonderful creations of modern life, and these men use them, not for further development of the human spirit, but for its total destruction. Yet in almost every man and woman, in the Indian and Chinese as much as the Englishman and Frenchman, the consciousness that the enjoyment of life can even now be deepened and extended is there. That consciousness is being transformed into action, into the effort to make a new world. A new era of human liberation is beginning.

The question then arises, what manner of men and women are we to describe in our books? How are we to see human beings in action? To whom can we look for guidance? The new realism it is our task to create must take up the task where bourgeois realism laid it down. It must show man not merely critical, or man at hopeless war with a society he cannot fit into as an individual, but man in action to change his conditions, to master life, man in harmony with the course of history and able to become the lord of his own destiny. **This means that the heroic must come back to the novel, and with the heroic its epic character.** Hazlitt, writing of Shakespeare's characters compares them with Chaucer's and give us, in the course of the comparison, a clear understanding of how a novelist who has a realist view of life should picture men:

"Chaucer's characters are sufficiently distinct from one another, but they are too little varied in themselves, too much like identical propositions. They are consistent, but uniform, we get idea of them from first to last; they are not placed in different lights, nor are their subordinate traits brought out in new situations; they are like portraits or physiognomical studies, with the distinguishing features marked with inconceivable truth and precision, but that preserve the same unaltered air and attitude. Shakespeare's are historical figures, equally true and correct, but put into action, where every nerve and muscle is displayed in the struggle with others with all the effect of collison and contrast, with every variety of light and shade. Chaucer's characters are narrative, Shakespeare's dramatic, Milton's epic. That is, Chaucer told only as much of his story as he pleased, as was required for a particular purpose. He answered for his characters himself. In Shakespeare they are introduced upon the stage, are liable to be asked all sorts of questions and are forced to answer for themselves. In Chaucer we perceive a fixed essence of character. In Shakespeare there is a continual composition and decomposition of its elements, a fermination of every particle in the whole mass, by its alternate affinity or antipathy to other principles which are brought into contact with it. Till the experiment is tried we do not know the result, the turn which the character will take in its new circumstances."

This view of character, entirely lost from the novel, is the one that the revolutionary novelist must restore. Not for him the fear of reality, the shrinking from showing the full man. His is the task from which the novelists of the bourgeoisie have turned away, to create, by his imaginative effort, the hero of our times, in this way to become, as Stalin has phrased it, "an engineer of the human soul."

Japan's War Economy Analyzed In New Pamphlet

Like Nazi Germany and fascist Italy, Japan exalts war as the highest "ideal" of a nation. This glorification of war has been the Far Eastern empire's guiding principle for the past decade.

Japanese plans for imperialist aggression were detailed in the secret memorandum given to the Emperor on July 25, 1937, by the Prime Minister and General Giichi Tanaka. Uncovered early in 1932, this document mapped the Empire's program as boldly as Hitler outlined his in "Mein Kampf."

This Tanaka document is quoted in the new pamphlet "Japan Wars on the USA," by Grace Hutchins (International Publishers, 24 pp. 3c). Even the present conflict with the United States, this pamphlet shows, was predicted by the Prime Minister 15 years ago when he first set forth Japan's "policy of blood and iron." First Manchuria, then China, then the Soviet Union were to be victims of Japanese aggression.

Analyzing Japan's war economy, Grace Htuchins shows that the Far Eastern aggressor is now after the oil, rubber and tin of the Dutch East Indies and British Malaya. Japanese fascist rulers stop at nothing to get what they want. Their "new order in Asia" means ruthless suppression of the people in each country.

In a closing section, "Everything for American Victory," this pamphlet brings together the most important resolutions of labor groups, both AFL and CIO, pledging support for the victory, program. It includes the statement made by the National Committee of the Communist Party pledging "its loyalty, its devoted labor and last drop of its blood in support of our country."

Text of Minor Garden Speech

(Continued from Page 6)

what they are doing and are determined to do their part.

There are no better instruments of war than America can make. We know that the trade union workers of the Soviet Union have produced the tanks and airplanes that have performed the greatest feats in Europe up till now. Well, we American workers can make fine tanks and airplanes too; and we will enter into a friendly rivalry with our Soviet Russian trade union brothers and our British trade union brothers to see who can produce the best. Some of our "Liberator" bombers in the hands of the British Coastal Command contributed to a great naval success three weeks ago. Some of our Curtiss Wright and Boeing planes are said to be the finest we have ever seen on this Continent. We will equip our American armed forces with these and send a goodly number to our allies, and perhaps we can challenge our allied brothers to compete with us.

We are doing better than before. But let me solemnly tell you that we are not doing well enough. I swear to you we can and must do fully ten times as much and as fast and as well as we are doing now to build and equip our American armed forces and to aid our friends among the nations to equip theirs.

• • •

Our country is now building its Army and Navy and Air Force on the most democratic basis—the selective draft and the universal obligations to military service. Every American should understand and conscientiously work to the highest realisation of this plan for our Army, Navy and Air Force.

All of the Americas, North and South, are being brought to a clear realization of the fact that the national independence and freedom of every nation in the world is now involved in a gigantic conflict in which the fate of every nation will be settled by military means. In the early generations of the life of our country a struggle had to be made to introduce the system of public education—free schools to teach the entire population to read and write, and compulsory attendance of all children at school. We know now that that was necessary for our country's progress, for its upbuilding as a great modern industrial nation. This system of universal education lies at the basis of our political institutions; our American democratic system as well as our modern industry could not exist without it.

But now it is necessary to go further. It is necessary to understand that the fate of our country now depends not merely upon the intelligent casting of ballots in the peaceful elections to public office. We must understand that the safety of our nation, its very existence, depends upon the capacity of its citizens to handle the weapons of war. It is necessary now for us all to understand that our country is justified in calling for "military literacy," in the form of universal compulsory military training and the building of the mighty United States Army and Navy and Air Force. We must understand that the illusions of pacifism can only lead to the weakening and downfall of this most powerful and wealthiest nation that the world has ever known.

I will quote you a few words from a speech that was made in November, 1937, by a dear friend, Jose Diaz, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Spain. I quote this because I want you to see how utterly true it was when we told the world five and six and seven years ago that it was necessary to do just the thing that we are doing now—to get together all of the forces of democracy and freedom in the whole world to defend their right to live. Jose Diaz said four and a half years ago:

"There is a ground upon which all democratic states can meet for joint action. It is the ground of defending their own existence against the aggressor who confronts all: fascism; it is the ground of self - defense against the war which threatens all."

All of this was just as true five years ago as it is now. And the only thing that prevented the realization of this common defense and the forestalling of all the blood and slavery that has come since then, was the hideous lying and scheming and criminal plotting and bribery of Hitler - German diplomacy and the corrupted or stupid politicians and Nazi-minded reactionaries that made themselves instruments for the Hitler game.

It is for this reason that I have used this occasion—the anniversary of Lenin—to try to undo some of the lying that endangers our country.

As the President of the United States has said:

"We are now in this war. We are all in it — all of the way. Every single man, woman and child is a partner in the most tremendous undertaking of our American history."

We are going to win this war—proud, courageous Americans doing our duty in a sacred cause to make sure that the Nazi enslavement shall not engulf our country and mankind, but shall itself be exterminated from the world.

There are people who profess to be worried for fear that if Hitler is defeated by the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, it will result in the enslavement of some nations. Especially Hitler is worried about this. We are not. The victory of a Union of Nations headed by the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Union and China will not result in enslaving treaties.

MOTION PICTURES

3rd BIG WEEK
Russia's fighting women at the front!
'Girl From Leningrad'
Also: Soviet Shorts—"Soviet Women" and "To the Jews of the World"
Cont. from 9 a.m.—35c till 1 p.m. wkdys
Stanley 7 Ave. bet. 41-42 Sts. WI. 7-9686

"Belongs with the finest"—Herald Tribune
Last Weeks—John Steinbeck's
FORGOTTEN VILLAGE
Belmont-48th St. bet. 6&7Aves. RR 9-0156 Opens 11:45 A. M. 25c to 1 P. M.

Held Over 3rd Big Week!
'Allies Fight for Freedom'
Official full length feature of air-raids on London. SEE THE MIGHTY SOVIET LAND, AIR and SEA POWER! Cont. from 10 a.m.—15c to 1p.m. wkdy.
MIAMI THEATRE | 25c Eves. 6th AVE. & 47th ST.

WINGS OF VICTORY
The Epic of VALERI CHKALOV
& Robert Flaherty's MAN of ARAN
ASCOT

JEFFERSON 14th STREET AT 7th AVENUE
Wednesday and Thursday!
'The SAINT'S VACATION'
plus: 'SCATTERGOOD MEETS B'WAY'
Friday and Saturday
'BELLE STARR' and
"INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON"

LAST 2 DAYS!
THE EPIC OF VALERI CHKALOV
WINGS of VICTORY and EDGE OF THE WORLD
"A MASTERPIECE"—POST
PLUS LATEST WAR NEWS
IRVING Place Near 14 St. & UNION SQ. DOORS OPEN 10 A.M. WEEKDAYS

86th ST. CASINO Reservations
Beg. 2nd & 3rd AVES.
Packed with a period of Music
TIMELY FILM EPIC
MANNERHEIM LINE and BEETHOVEN CONCERTO
Plus LATEST WAR NEWS
Beg. Tom'w: "WINGS of VICTORY" and "TEMPEST OVER TUNIS"

Art BERGNER in 'DREAMING LIPS' with Raymond MASSEY
38 E. 8th St. near University Pl. GR. 3-7014

8th ST. PLAYHOUSE. Near 8th Ave. Tel.: GR. 7-7874
WALT DISNEY'S
'DUMBO'
At 2:10, 4:10, 6:05, 8:05, 10:05 P.M.

NEWARK, N. J.
NEW STATION Theatre
805 Market St. • Tel. Market 3-6156
Now Playing!
'GIRL from LENINGRAD'
EXTRA: "Soviet Women" and "Folk Dances Ensemble"
Pop. Prices — Cont. from 12:00 P.M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
Empress 181st St. & Audubon Ave. TODAY and TOMORROW
"The Baker's Wife"
Also: "VOICE IN THE NIGHT" with Clive Brook

BRONX
Prospect Prospect Ave. & 161st St. Bronx DA. 3-2200
Artkino Presents
"VOLGA-VOLGA"
Thursday: Evening Show Only - plus
TWO HITS - LOWEST PRICES

THE STAGE

"ONE OF THE SEASON'S BEST EVENINGS."Brown, World-Telegram
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
Golden Thea., W. 45 St. CI. 6-6740. Evs. 8:40 Evs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. WED. & SAT. 55c-$2.20

"A Stirring Play"—Farrell, WORLD-TEL.
BERN BERNARD & LIONEL STANDER Present
BROOKLYN, U. S. A.
By JOHN BRIGHT & ASA BORDAGES
Directed by LEM WARD
FORREST THEATRE, W. 49 St. CI. 6-8870
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1.10-$2.20

'A Perfect Comedy.'—Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with Howard-Lindsay-Dorothy Stickney
269 SEATS at $1.10
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. WED. & SAT., 2:40

LAST 2 WEEKS!
"A Masterpiece."—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Thea., 45 St. W. of B'y. CI. 5-5760
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST."—Walter Winchell
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
with LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUCAS • MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., W. of 8th Av.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

The Neutral Corner

Durocher Won't Retire. . . . Hudson in 3-A. . . . And Other Small Sports Talk

If you held your ear close to the ground, you'd hear a little prairie dog whisper that Leo Durocher will not retire next season because his kid shortstop recruit, Claude Corbitt, has enlisted in the Navy. . . . And that today the Yankees will show their memorial film to Lou Gehrig at a special affair at the Commodore Hotel. . . . It is called "The Ninth Inning."

Other press box chatter sounds like this when you decode it:

BASEBALL—More than 80 major league players will participate in the eighth annual professional baseball players golf tournament at Miami, Fla., Feb. 11-12-13. . . . Among those who try for the $2,500 in prizes are Leo Durocher, manager of the Dodgers; Mel Ott, manager of the Giants; Joe Cronin, manager of the Red Sox; pitcher Tommy Bridges of Detroit; Paul Derringer, Jimmy Foxx, Joe Medwick, Peewee Reese, Wes Ferrell, Paul and Lloyd Waner and Bill Dickey. . . . Mervin Shea, coach of the St. Louis Browns, won last year's tournament at St. Petersburg, Fla.

The Washington Senators received both a kick and a boost from Selective Service boards. . . . The Senators lost infielder Cecil Travis, who outhit everybody in the major leagues but Ted Williams of Boston last season. . . . But at the same time they were cheered when pitcher Sid Hudson was placed in the 3-A class. . . . Hudson made the jump from the Class D Florida State League only two years ago. . . . He won only 13 in his second year last season as against his freshman total of 17 but clicked for an earned run average of 3.46.

* * *

BASKETBALL—Columbia University's remarkable record in the Eastern Intercollegiate League—it stands only one game behind leading Penn from 1897 to 1941—is in danger off dropping a notch or so lower this year. . . . Last season Columbia finished third with eight victories and four defeats but this year sophomores must bear the brunt of the competition. . . . Only two veterans—Stew McIlvennan and Bob Fallot—were in the lineup against Fordham in the opening game last night.

Tops on the barnstorming program will be West Texas State's junket into the mid-west. . . . The Southwesterners have a perfect record in 11 games and play Evansville on Thursday; and DePauw at Chicago on Saturday. . . . Metropolitan competition begins in Madison Square Garden tonight when CCNY, defending titleholder, faces St. John's and NYU meets Manhattan.

* * * *

FOOTBALL—The Federal Government collected $43,559.95 from the five football games Michigan played at home last year. . . . Of the five, the one with Ohio State was the most lucrative, paying the Government $15,653.50.

SUGAR BOWL ECHO: In 1933, Amerino Sarno, Italian right tackle from Everett, Mass., blocked a kick for a safety that gave Fordham a 2-0 triumph over Alabama. . . . Eight years later, right tackle Alex Santilli, also of Italian extraction and also from Everett, Mass., blocked a punt for a 2-0 Fordham victory over Missouri—same initials, too.

* * *

ODDS: State Athletic Commissioner Abe J. Greene of New Jersey, who is also president of the National Boxing Association, has been named state director of the 1942 "Fight Infantile Paralysis" drive. . . . Greene's job will be to run one major event in any or all of the professional sports.

In addition, the group will receive a percentage of the proceeds from various other sporting events to be held in each Jersey county. . . . The campaign will close Jan. 30 when the President's birthday will be celebrated throughout the nation.

Novel, Exciting!

NEW MASSES invites you to attend a novel meeting. Witness a discussion of the editors, contributors and friends in a typical editorial meeting. Participate in

AN OPEN EDITORIAL BOARD MEETING OF NEW MASSES

Speakers:

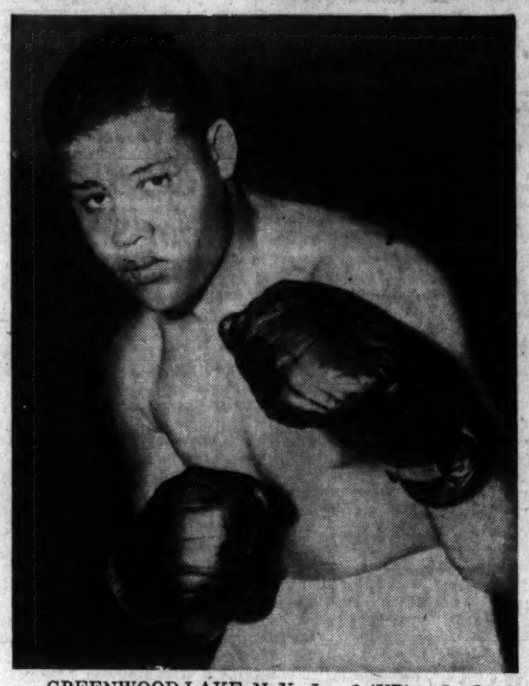
BENJAMIN APPEL — RUTH McKENNEY
ALVAH BESSIE — BRUCE MINTON
WILLIAM BLAKE — JOSEPH NORTH
MIKE GOLD — ISIDOR SCHNEIDER
WILLIAM GROPPER — SAMUEL SILLEN
A. B. MAGIL — JOHN STUART
MARC BLITZSTEIN

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9th
8:00 P.M.
ADMISSION FREE
Webster Hall — 119 East 11th Street

391 MONMOUTH AVE. and FIFTH ST. Lakewood, New Jersey
A NEWLY REBUILT HOTEL
ALLABEN HOTEL
BICYCLES ON PREMISES
Tel.: Lakewood 1222
Jack Schwartz, Prop.

CAMP BEACON
BEACON, N.Y. TEL. BEACON 73
$3.50 Per Day
$19.00 Per Week
HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS • EXCELLENT FOOD
SPORTING GOOD TIME • ICE SKATING
BUS SCHEDULE: Cars leave 2700 Bronx Park E. Daily 10:30 A.M.; Friday 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M.; Saturday 10:30 A.M. and 2:30 P.M.

LOUIS AND BAER IN PRIME SHAPE FOR BOUT



GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y., Jan. 6 (UP).—Joe Louis, conserving his weight carefully, did no boxing yesterday. He restricted activities to roadwork in the morning and gymnasium exercises in the afternoon.

Bomber Joe now scales 207 pounds, and he wants to come in against Buddy Baer Friday night weighing at least 205. He will resume boxing tomorrow and conclude training Wednesday.

Champ Earns High Praise For Attitude

Boxing World Stunned By Pug King Who Fights for No Pay

Boxing fans, a miracle has happened!

Once upon a time, boxing was called the most mercilessly mercenary of all sports. But today, thanks to the world's heavyweight champion, Joe Louis, the famous old game of the squared circle and padded gloves, is winning popular favor.

Louis, in the best shape of his career, is heading for a real championship bout with Buddy Baer. What interests sports commentators and the public is that he is placing his valuable crown in jeopardy—and will not receive a cent.

The money from Friday night's bout at Madison Square Garden will go to the Navy Relief Fund. Mike Jacobs, promoter, and a man supposed to be in the business for no one's health but his own, is also contributing his share to the Navy.

As for Baer, he is kicking in a sizeable share of the pot. In extenuation for his taking any money at all, it must be explained that Baer is far from affluent, and that a man has to have a little sum to take care of the doctors' bills—after Joe Louis gets through with him.

Outside of the sensation caused some weeks ago by the patriotic action of Louis and Jacobs, the fight is attracting attention because it is Louis's last bout in civil life. He is expected to go into the armed forces, and whereas he may fight while in uniform, it is more likely that he will devote himself 100 per cent to aiding in the defense of his country.

Bout Bits

If Buddy Baer defeats Joe Louis at Madison Square Garden Friday night it will mark the first time since June 9, 1899, when Jeffries dethroned Fitzsimmons at Coney Island, that the heavyweight title has changed hands in an indoor arena.

It isn't true that Buddy Baer would be the first brother of a former heavyweight champion to win the title. (Max Baer was champion in 1934-35) back in 1822 Jem Ward, called "The Black Diamond," was recognized as heavyweight champion. In 1841 Jem's brother, Nick, enjoyed the same recognition.

Standing 6 feet 6½ inches, Buddy Baer—if he wins—will be the tallest heavyweight champion in history. Jess Willard stood 6 feet 6¼ inches, Primo Carnera 6 feet 5¾ inches.

Both Louis and Buddy Baer began their pro ring careers in 1934. Louis has had 55 fights, with 47 knockout victories. Buddy has had 54 fights, with 43 kayo triumphs.

Joe Louis will be making his eighth appearance in the Madison Square Garden ring when he faces Baer. Of the seven to date, two took place before he won the heavyweight title in 1937, five have been title defenses.

Louis will be going after his 28th consecutive victory when he meets Buddy Baer. He was also going after his 28th in a row when he was knocked out by Max Schmeling.

In 55 fights Louis has boxed 294 rounds for an average of about 5 1/3 rounds a fight. In his 54 fights, Baer has boxed 171 rounds for an average of 3 1/3 rounds a fight.

S. A. Girl Cracks 400 Yd. Swim Record

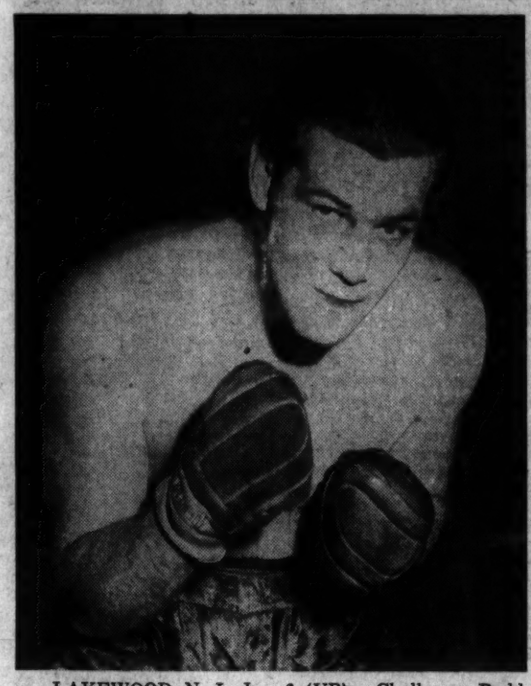
BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 6 (UP).—Maria Lenk, of Brazil bettered a record of four years standing in the 400-yard breaststroke event as she swam the distance in 5:52.2 in an international All Star swimming show last night.

Miss Lenk, who outdistanced Patt Aspinwall of Indianapolis, the national AAU breaststroke champion, bettered the record established by Katherine Rawls in 1938.

The South American team of six stars from Brazil, Chile and Argentina swept every event at the youth building pool. They are scheduled to meet a Wayne University squad at Detroit tonight.

Cochrane OK's Bout

Freddie (Red) Cochrane, world welterweight boxing champion, agreed today to meet the winner of the Ray Robinson-Zivic bout, scheduled for Jan. 16, in a match on Feb. 20, for benefit of the Infantile Paralysis fund. The bout has been set for 15 rounds and Cochrane's title probably will be at stake, although that has not been made definite.



LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 6 (UP).—Challenger Buddy Baer sparred three rounds today, will do two more on Wednesday and then will relax for his fight with heavyweight champion Joe Louis Friday night.

He boxed four rounds Monday after eight miles of roadwork and weighed 240.

Baer Bares Facts About His Boxing And Aspirations

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 6 (UP).—When Buddy Baer bounces out of his corner Friday night for his second attempt to capture the world heavyweight boxing crown once worn by brother Maxie, he'll slug punch for punch, he'll box as daintily as a gentleman flyweight or he'll just stand off at long range and swing his punches via the overland route.

But just which of these courses he chooses first depends on the champ. "It makes no difference to me how Joe Louis starts the fight," the amiable young Californian challenger announced as he began tapering off in his training today. "For no matter what he does, I'm going to fight his kind of fight—be it a back-alley brawl or a fancy dan stinko.

HE LEARNED

"I learned enough the last time I fought Louis to know he operates under every condition, so he can take his choice. If he wants to stand up and just slug right from the start, that's fine. If he wants to be cautious, I'll go along with him, too. But one thing is certain—somebody is going to be carried out of the ring."

Get it straight. The hulking baby Baer isn't afraid of what is coming—whatever that may be—and he is mentally, physically and morally convinced that he is in at least 50 per cent better condition now than he was last summer when he belted the champ through the ropes only to lose on a disqualification in the seventh round.

"I'll be going into this fight weighing 245. That's eight pounds more than I weighed in Washington, D. C. For a week before that bout I was drinking milk concoctions and tonics trying to build up my weight. And I had a bad right hand. Well, there is nothing wrong with me now and I won't have any excuses. I'm as tough now as I've ever been."

Buddy worked four rounds in the Palace Theatre Monday, two against 170-pound Negro light-heavyweight Danny Cox for speed and two more against 218-pound former amateur champion Jim Robinson for heavy-duty exercise. He worked mainly on a short left and didn't throw many rights. The right, he explained, he is saving as a special present for Mr. Louis.

Dodger Doings

Pete Reiser was awarded the Louis J. Comiskey Memorial Award as the outstanding rookie of 1941 at a meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association of America last night. . . . Fred Fitzsimmons opened his bowling alley in Flatbush on Monday. . . . In Arkie Vaughn and Dixie Walker, the Dodger have two of the three most consistent hitters—fewest strike-outers—in the National League. . . . Frank McCormick of the Reds, who only struck out 13 times last season, tops the list. . . . Now that Claude Corbitt has enlisted the left side of the Flock infield will undoubtedly consist of Vaughn at third and Pee Wee Reese at short. . . . Reese supports his mother and will be deferred by the Army for the present. . . . Contracts for 1941 are just beginning to go out of the Dodger office. . . . The squawks won't be long in coming.

Florida Tops Racing Season

HIALEAH, Fla., Jan. 6 (UP).—The $50,000 Added Widener Stakes at Hialeah Park March 7 became the standout turf classic of the winter horse racing season today with cancellation due to the war of the $100,000 Santa Anita Handicap, scheduled for the same day.

Top favorite to take the Florida race is Charles S. Howard's Mioland which drew a top weight of 128 pounds. Ninety of the nation's leading thoroughbreds are eligible, Charles J. McLennan, Hialeah racing secretary announced tonight.

Mioland, along with Challedon, Pictor and Kayak 2nd, have been training in California for the West Coast event. But turfmen expressed the belief that they would be moved here for the seventh running of the Widener.

Riggs Still Leads Pro Tennis Quartette

BOSTON, Jan. 6 (UP).—Little Bobby Riggs still paced the trouping tennis professionals today as the quartet headed into Hershey, Pa., for another stopover tonight in their tour of 76 cities.

The clever former amateur king hung up his fifth win in seven starts last night with a 6-4,6-2 triumph over Fer Perrq, English veteran. Playing conservatively, Riggs forced Perry into 36 net errors.

Gangling Frank Kovacs retained second place in the money battle by rallying to whip Don Budge, 1-6, 6-4, 6-3. Budge and Perry defeated Riggs and Kovacs, 6-3,6-4, in the doubles match that concluded the Boston Garden show before the small gallery of 2,500.

Girl in Title Fight For Billiard Crown

Ruth McGinnis, the women's pocket billiard champion, has entered the New York State Pocket Billiard tournament now in progress at McGirr's Billiard Academy. This is the first time in the history of the game that a girl is competing in a pocket billiard tournament with men.

The other contestants are: John Irish, the defending champion, Joe Procita, Onofrio Lauri, Carl Vaughan, Charles Harmon, Arthur Judice, Joe Gangi, Lenny Noreen, Fred Herms, Ray St. Laurent and Peter Christensen.

Ted Gets Plaque

BOSTON, Jan. 6 (UP).—Ted Williams, Red Sox slugger, will receive the Jacob C. Morse memorial trophy at the Boston Baseball Writers' dinner Jan. 28, as the outstanding Boston player of 1941. Williams, who won a similar award two years ago, was voted the honor yesterday for his feat in leading the American League with a batting mark of .406.

LOCAL RIVALS CLASH IN NET DOUBLE BILL

City Defends Met Title Against St. Johns; NYU Opposes Manhattan

NYU and CCNY are selected to win the double-header from their rivals for the metropolitan basketball championship, when they meet Manhattan and St. John's tonight. The NYU-Jasper game opens the card, which is expected to bring a capacity turnout to Madison Square Garden.

Two of the oldest intra-city rivalries are being contested tonight. The City College-St. John's game will be the twenty-first in the series between the two schools. The NYU-Manhattan meeting is the twenty-second in a series which started in 1908.

ST. JOHN'S 11 TO 9

St. John's goes into tonight's crucial test with an 11 to 9 edge in the series, though City College won a 41 to 38 thriller a year ago when Al Winograd sank two layup shots in the last thirty seconds of play. This was the first City College victory over the Redmen in five games. St. John's won the metropolitan title the previous two years, largely through victories over City College.

Both the Beavers and Redmen have their best teams in years. City College has lost one game in seven starts this season, while St. John's has won six out of eight. Neither has played a metropolitan opponent this season and tonight's clash may go a long way t[o] unraveling the mystery of whic[h] team will stand out in the intra-city competition.

SAME LINEUPS

Coaches Joe Lapchick and Ne[d] Holman will stand pat on the line-ups they have used most of the se[a]son. Lapchick will start John Gel[l], Bob Tough, Andy Levane, L[e] Baxter and Jim White. There's doubt about Tough's availab[il]ity tonight because of an injured ank[le]. If he does not start Coach Lap[-]chick will probably switch Levane to forward and put Tom Henry at center, or leave Levane at center and start George Milhaven. Holman will counter with Bill Holzman, Claude Phillipps, Mike Shinkarik, Sonny Hertzberg and Leo Levine.

FIRST GAME			
No.—N.Y.U.	Position	Man.—No.	
22—Lazar	L.F.	Hassett— 8	
23—Payne	R.F.	Murphy—11	
5—Mintz	C.	Weber— 7	
16—Coward	L.G.	McCabe—16	
17—Davidoff	R.G.	Reilly— 6	
SECOND GAME			
No.—CCNY	Position	St. J.—No.	
11—Holzman	L.F.	Gelien — 7	
5—Phillips	R.F.	Tough— 4	
15—Shinkarik	C.	Levane—14	
7—Hertzberg	L.G.	Baxter— 9	
9—Levine	R.G.	White —12	

LEVANE IMPROVES

The improved play of Andy Levane at center for St. John's, especially as a scoring threat, bolsters the Redmen's hopes of equalizing City College's strength at this position.

Shinkarik broke into the starting lineup after the start of the season for the Beavers, displacing Dave Laub, regular center two years ago. Laub, previously in need of work, has rounded into his best condition in the past week, and gives City College two pivot players of equal ability. Tom Henry is an adequate defensive substitute at center for St. John's, but is not much of a scorer.

Howard Cann of NYU and Neil Cohalan of Manhattan had planned to change their starting lineups for tonight's game, but finally announced the same quintets used in other games. The Violet will have Paul Payne and Morty Lazar, forwards; Lester Mintz, center; and Jim Coward and Bob Davidoff, guards. Cohalan will have Barney Hassett, Dick Murphy, George Weber, GGene Reilly and Ed McCabe on the firing line at the start.

Sheppard Dies

Melvin Sheppard, 58, a member of the United States Olympic track team in 1908 and 1912, died at his home Monday following a heart attack.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 25c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P. M. Friday.

Coming

ROBERT NORTON, editor "China Today", speaks on "War in the Far East." 447 Eastern Parkway, near Rogers Ave., B'klyn. 8:30 P.M. Ausp.: C.H.V.C.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

WORKERS SCHOOL—Winter Term Registration. Many Courses dealing with War and International Situation. Complete program of Marxist-Leninist courses. Catalogue available. Room 301—35 E. 12th St. AL. 4-1199.

Sports Stars Rush To Join U.S. Army For Total Victory

Luminaries of the sports world continued their rush to the colors yesterday as new reports came over the wires hourly about enlistments, plans for aid to the armed forces, and changes in schedules, rules and programs because of the need for all-out victory.

Here are a few of the many stories about war and sports:

HOSTAK IN

SEATTLE, Jan. 6 (UP).—Al Hostak, former world middleweight boxing champion, reports Jan. 15 for active army duty.

"I just hope they send me over to the Philippines or some place in the Orient where I can get a shot at some of those Japs," he said, "the sooner the better."

BIERMAN READY

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 6 (UP)—Bernie Bierman, Minnesota football coach, said last night that a letter from marine headquarters at Quantico, Va., indicated he "might be called to service the middle of this month."

"The letter said they were contemplating calling me into service the middle of January, but there was nothing definite and no orders for me to report," Bierman said.

Bierman coached the East team in the East-West game at New Orleans last Saturday and returned to Minneapolis last night.

BITSY, TOO

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 6 (UP).—Bryan (Bitsy) Grant, Atlanta midget tennis star, is seeking a commission in the Navy. He wants to enlist as a seaman.

Grant is five feet, four inches under the regular minimum. He thought the Navy would make exceptions during the emergency.

CORBITT A GOB

Claude Corbitt, promising young recruit shortstop, advised the Brooklyn Dodgers yesterday that he has enlisted in the Navy.

He lives at Sunbury, N. C., and enlisted at Raleigh.

COACHES TALK

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 6 (UP).—The National Collegiate Athletic Association Football Rules Committee cut its scheduled four-day meeting short yesterday after adopting no more than half a dozen rule changes.

Chairman Walter Okeson of Lehigh said the committee hoped to end its session two days ahead of schedule by accepting only about six of 60 proposed revisions. He refused to reveal what changes were contemplated.

"We are approaching these rule changes from the conservative point of view with the idea of stabilizing the game until the war is over," he said.

STANCEAU AND PEEK QUIT YANKS FOR U. S.

The New York Yankees announced Tuesday that Pitcher Steve Peck had enlisted in the Army at Utica, N. Y., and that another moundsman, Charles Stanceu, would be inducted at Canton, O., on Jan. 26. Catcher Ken Silvestri already has joined the service and regular First Baseman Johnny Sturm will be inducted on Feb. 2.

MONEY FOR NAVY

A check for $26,854.84 went to the Naval Relief Society as its share of the Chicago Bears-All Star game in the Polo Grounds Sunday, Tim Mara, owner of the New York Giants, announced today.

It represented 50 per cent of the gross receipts of the pro bowl game sponsored by the Giants when war forced its transfer from Los Angeles.

MEET OFF

ARCADIA, Cal., Jan. 6 (UP).—Jockeys and trainers who never had heard of General Sherman agreed tonight that "war is hell" as they prepared to ship their thoroughbreds east from luxurious Santa Anita racetrack, definitely closed for the season by the war.

Given little hope that it might be permitted to start the meeting soon, the track management felt obliged to cancel the racing season so that horsemen could ship their thoroughbreds to other tracks before other winter meetings were over.

72 FOR RABBIT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 6.—Walter Joseph Vincent (Rabbit) Maranville has just begun to fight. No bigger than a bantam rooster, Maranville, one of baseball's most colorful personalities and a naval coxswain in the first world war, is back with the bluejackets.

The Rabbit has enlisted in the role of a physical education instructor.

STAY HOME

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.—St. Peter's High School will play the rest of its basketball games at home—the road schedule has been canceled.

"School buses," said the Rev. J. A. Vogelweid, with an eye to the tire shortage, "will be used only to transport students to and from school."

NO MOTOR GO

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 6 (UP).—Theodore F. (Pops) Myers, who has devoted 31 of his 68 years to the annual Indianapolis Speedway classic, resigned today as vice president and general manager of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Corp.

His resignation was announced after Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, speedway president, suspended the annual event for the duration of the war.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word
(Minimum 10 words)

	Daily	Sunday
1 time	.07	.08
3 times	.05	.06
7 times	.03	.05

Phone ALgonquin 4-7954 for the nearest Station where to place your Want-Ad.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT
(Manhattan)

76TH, 141 E. Cheerful, single, very reasonable. Ring middle bell.

137TH, 606 W. (Apt. 2A). Immaculate, maple studios, water, housekeeping, $4.00 up.

CENTRAL PARK, large, comfortable, shower, frigidaire, reasonable. 8-10 A.M., 6-8 P.M. ACademy 2-4416.